

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

The ill-assorted team will break down at the turn of the road, and it is never at the people that falls into the ditch. The House of Savoy is playing its last trump; will it win? For the moment the Ministry has things its own way. The speeches of Signor Giolitti and of Signor Zanardelli by flattering the Socialistic Left have brought together the majority. Now looks as if the revolutionary Socialists will soon have the same world cut out for them to do, as have the revolutionists of other countries. They, as their brethren elsewhere, will be equal to the task.

pure and simple unions as a whole, made by the other side, the fact remains that the condition of the working class is worse to-day than it was fifty years ago. So against the unsupported word of the gentleman on my right I will place facts and figures that he will not dare dispute. [Reads.] "In the year 1850 the working class of the United States produced eight billion dollars worth of wealth. They were allowed to keep as wages 62 1/2 per cent of this amount, their employers, the capitalist class, 37 1/2 per cent."

"In the year 1860 we produced sixteen billion of dollars worth of wealth, and were told to keep 43 1/2 per cent of it, while our bosses took as their share 56 1/2 per cent."

"In 1870 we produced thirty billion dollars worth of wealth and were told that we were entitled to 32 3/8 per cent while our employers retained 67 1/8 per cent."

[Speaks.] Remember, now, that the next figures I quote will register the condition of the working class under the regime of the all-powerful pure and simple trades union. Before the advent of trade unionism in this country, the census reports show the working class got less and still less of that which they alone produce. After the establishment of the union we find that the more the working class produce the less they get. Where is the difference between the old and the new, the union times and the non-union days? In truth it is a Hobson choice.

[Reads.] "In the year 1880 we produced forty-eight billion of dollars worth of wealth, we were allowed to keep of this sum but 24 per cent, while the other fellows pocketed 76 per cent."

"In the year 1890 we produced the prodigious sum of sixty-two billion of dollars worth of wealth. We were allowed to keep but 17 per cent, while the capitalist class, the class who do not work, retained 83 per cent."

Would that I had time to go into this a little deeper, but as my time is limited I must necessarily be brief. But this one point I have established beyond a doubt: that the pure and simple trade union has not been able to protect the working class from the robber capitalist class. The more wealth we produce the less we get. While on the other hand the more the capitalist gets. The gentleman, by word of mouth, has told you that the pure and simple union is of great benefit to the working class. He makes the statement from force of habit, he has not proved it. Unless he can successfully rebut the information which I have read to you from the United States census report, then you must acknowledge that he is a fakir and a liar for a fair."

I have here a statement (exhibiting a written document) setting forth that the report of the Hayes meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, as it appeared in the official press of the Socialist Labor Party, is true in every particular. Being afraid that I would again be called "an unmitigated liar," I went to the following named gentlemen who were present at that meeting and to this document they have affixed their names. If you cannot believe me, you can communicate with these gentlemen and they will speak for themselves. Their names are as follows: Harry A. Goff, Jr., Hayden Morgan, Prosper C. Tesson, John Curry, Wm. Blackburn, Oliver McKee, D. E. Gilchrist, Fred J. Harrington, E. A. Hepting, Wm. Peake, John Desmond, and Davis Tito. Here are twelve good and true men who will make oath that the report of the Hayes meeting as given to the PEOPLE, by myself, is a faithful one. I will eagerly await the gentleman's rebuttal of this crushing evidence that he is a prevaricator. The gentleman has told you that he was fired out of the Socialist Labor Party. But he didn't tell you why he was fired with such a fakir. He said it was because it became so narrow and intolerant that he had to oppose its insane tactics towards trade unionism of the pure and simple type. I have here some letters written by Hayes, but a little while ago. (Holds up letters.) They contain some very valuable information. They will show the gentleman in his true character. They will also show why he was kicked out of the party. I cannot read all of the school girl gush that is contained in some of these letters; my time is too limited to permit it. The letters, word for word, as penned by the gentleman of the other side, will appear in the near future in our party press. I will here use the most important parts of each letter. (Reads.) Cleveland, Ohio, June 28th, 1896. About Debs: (Hayes shuffles about in his chair in nervous apprehension. Gilchrist crosses the platform to where Hayes is sitting and holding the letter before him, Hayes asks: Is that your handwriting? Hayes: Oh, yes, that's my handwriting.) Gilchrist (returning to his desk): I was afraid the gentleman would say after this meeting he did not write these letters. (Reads.) About Debs: "I think Goff has made a big mistake, and it looks as though he is fast losing his hold upon the radical laborers and his usefulness as well. I am sorry for him, but he has been ill-advised and by people who have just now repudiated him. Had he bridled his antipathy and feeling toward De Leon and joined the S. L. P., and fought the Professor inside of the S. L. P., if he thought De Leon tactics were wrong, Debs would have had the respect and support of a good many more people than he has now. Our mutual friends, Martin and Mailley, must have great hopes that the S. D. P. will amount to something, judging from their actions, but they will find that the thing will sicker out before many months pass. The fight between the colliers, anarchists, etc., and the political action people in the local branches, will serve to disrupt the latter, and they will pass out of existence. It is easy to talk about building up a party, but when you get down to work it is a damned hard job. (Applause. Gilchrist: Don't do that again, you are using my time. Reads.) I believe that the outlook for the S. L. P. has never been more bright, and some of our friends who kicked against tactics will gradually discover that they are correct, if the party is to be built upon a solid foundation and live and grow. At least the S. L. P. is steadily advancing, while the Pops, Social Democrats and other reformers are going to pieces. I am due at a meeting of section. Write soon. Your friend, M. S. Hayes."

You have been told to-day by the gentleman of the opposition, that the Social Democratic party is a class conscious organization of the working class. In the letter just read he says it is composed of freaks of every description. Which Hayes are we to believe? The Hayes of June 28, 1896, or the Hayes of June 28th, 1901? Was the Hayes of June 28th, 1896, a fakir and a liar, or is the Hayes of June 28th, 1901, a fakir and a liar? (Applause and great laughter.) I have here letter number 2. (Reads.) "I wish Mailley, and Martin were with us. I am arguing with them on paper and have great faith that they will come around all right. There is a horrible ogre pursuing them; it is De Leon, and to my mind the Professor is not a bad fellow; he is making the disreputable—the Dolans and Garlands, Gomperses and the other fakirs hunt their holes. I was not surprised much at Dolan's funk, he is like the others of his tribe. We have had them in this town, but they have practically disappeared into nothingness. Just as they are disappearing everywhere. * * * M. S. Hayes."

This letter, bearing date, July 8th, 1898, was written by the gentleman when he bore at least a semblance of honor and truth. He called Gompers by his right name, "a disreputable Labor Fakir," and applauded Uncle Dan for making him hunt his hole. To-day that same Gompers has the pleasure of sitting in the president's chair of the American Federation of Labor, and spurning with contempt the gentleman on my right who crawls like a spineless cur at his feet. (Elises from the Social Democrats, which were drowned in the deafening applause and cheers.) You are hissing a man who speaks the truth. Fellow workmen and women! Which Hayes is a man? Which Hayes is the class-conscious Socialist? He of July, 1898, who fought fakir Sam Gompers, or he of June 28th, 1901, who stands in the American Federation of Labor, a silent, subdued, cringing, cowardly supporter of everything in the Gompers fakir-ridden blackened, worm-eaten, pure and simple institution?

Here is letter No. 3: Cleveland, O., July 31, 1898. "Our mutual friends Martin and Mailley, seem to be immovable in their S. D. P.; they continually have a big bugaboo in front of them—De Leon. The latter, I understand, has his knife out and is now after the scalp of Secretary E. Bohm, whose reputation is none the best. I am told."

Now watch this next paragraph: "They can all talk about the 'Professor', but I tell you he has no mercy on any who don't stand up straight and are liable to bring discredit upon the movement, whatever his mistakes may have been in the past."

You see my fellow workmen, the gentleman says that the "Professor" is a terror to no one but the crook and the fakir. You notice also how he (Hayes) has been arguing with two beings termed "our mutual friends, Martin and Mailley." They do not like De Leon, and will have nothing to do with the Socialist Labor Party, but are active members of the Social Democratic party. Why is this? Let Hayes answer in this letter: "Cleveland, Ohio, August 21, 1898. "The miners are beginning to come to a realization of the true character of the fakir traitors. Well, the revolt against the pure and simple, who are forever coaxing the men to pay dues and go on strike (Idiot!) Don't fail to remember what the gentleman has said upon this platform about paying dues to Uncle Dan—'can't come too quick to suit me; and if I can do anything to keep the thing stirred up I am right in for it. I will probably go to Massillon on Labor Day, to make a baragane. That is Hatchford's home and I am going to wade into his fakir tactics with a club. I am told that Socialists from Canton, Akron and the mining districts will be there, and we will have a sort of a jollification, and maybe a hot and exciting time, the kind that I like.'"

If I mistake not he is having one this afternoon. (Great laughter.) "That Martin is a damned skate. I challenged him to meet me on the Socialist cart tail at the Postoffice last night, but the stiff failed to show up. Several of his yellow dogs were in the crowd, but none could be dragged into a debate."

Oh! Here is the reason why our mutual friend Martin was in the Social Democratic party. Now we know why he was afraid of Uncle Dan De Leon. He was a "damned skate," a stiff and those who were his followers were yellow dogs. Now recall the gentleman's words which I read but a short time ago: "They can all talk about the 'Professor', but I tell you he has no mercy on them who don't stand up straight, and are liable to bring discredit upon the movement." Martin was a skake, a crook and a labor fakir. Martin was a comrade of the Social Democratic party. Hayes has applied all the names he can find suitable to the expression of disgust and contempt to this erstwhile mutual friend. But to-day we find our mutual friend, Hayes, together with his mutual friends, Martin and Mailley, standing side by side in the pure and simple economic organization, calling each other brother and crying out with a loud voice: "Down with the Socialist Labor Party, and all that it implies; it is a union wrecker. It is narrow, it is intolerant. Down with it; down with it." Why do we see the gentleman of the other side standing with the man he but a short time since characterized as a skake and a stiff? Because, my fellow workmen, a black bird seeks his flock. A crow seeks the flock of crows. Birds of a feather must and will get together. If Martin was a fraud, a labor fakir and a skake, and Hayes is now standing with him cheek by jowl, there must be a reason for it. Can anyone give us the reason? Yes. Who? M. S. Hayes. Listen!

"That consolidation idea was Kellihers; it was made with the proviso that De Leon be turned to the wall, which I did not use. And right here is a notable example of how sharply our people watch every move made in and out of the party, for the 'Citizen' had no more than appeared, that the local Debs began to scold and called down in great shape. They were unanimous against any compromise or

fusion of any sort with anybody or anything. And did you notice how nicely I backed water? I am not butting my head against a stone wall at this stage of the game. M. H. Hayes. Any man who would commit himself to writing in that manner must either be a knave or a fool. You see at the proper time this gentleman intended to take care of Mr. Hayes, but when the time came to do so, he was going to butt his head against the stone wall. That time came. And just as soon as he showed signs of being a born fakir and crook, the boot of the Socialist Labor Party was used and the gentleman landed where he has since given ample proof he belonged: in the camp of the fakirs, freaks, crooks and liars. (Long and continued applause. Here the gavel fell.)

HAYES then spoke ten minutes as follows: The gentleman who just closed has taken up nearly the whole of his time by reading a mass of correspondence I had with a member of the party before the split came. I am at a loss to know what he uses it for. [Laughter and applause.] It is, to my mind but additional proof of their exceeding narrowness, a still further evidence of the extremes they will go to in their endeavor to do a man an injury. I do not care what they do or say about my past life. A man very often takes a certain position upon a certain question; he honestly believes that that position is right, and guided by that firm conviction he will work with might and main to advance and promote that in which he and his fellow men are so deeply interested. Now, sir, I acknowledge [turning and facing Gilchrist] that the letters you used here were written by me. If that gives you any satisfaction, you are welcome to it. That was the position I took upon the economic question in those days. But, when I saw we were arousing the ire of the great trades unions of this country; when I saw that the Socialist Labor Party was degenerating into a narrow, intolerant, phrase mongering, idiotic institution, I simply got out of it. [Applause. A voice: "Yes you did, you were kicked out. Applause again."] I changed my mind, that is all there is to it. It has been said, and truthfully too, that a wise man changes his mind some times, but a fool never changes his. The gentleman lays great stress on the labor question; uses up a lot of time giving it to what he calls the fakirs. Now suppose we did not have what they call the pure and simple union, and did have the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance that they blow so much about, yet is so hard to find. What difference would it make to the working class? I could never for the life of me see any distinction or difference between the old style pure and simple union, bossed by the skates, freaks, frauds and crooks, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, bossed by old Uncle Dan De Leon in New York. If there is any difference between these organizations, I am not aware of it, and I wish some one would show me where that difference is. [Applause from the Kongs.] The gentleman read a lot of what he called facts and figures, but what did he prove? Nothing at all. We know that the old style pure and simple trade union is of benefit to the working class of Cleveland, and we are going to keep right on fighting the battles of the working class in our Central Labor Union, no matter who they import from Pittsburgh to attack us and attempt to disrupt our organization. [Applause.] Now, I said before, and I want to repeat it, that it is impossible to have an organization of any kind and not have some of these fakirs that the gentleman talks about, in it. They have them in the Socialist Labor Party. [A voice: Name them.] It is not necessary, but you have them just the same. The trouble with the Socialist Labor Party is that its members were not satisfied with being small fish in a great big puddle. [Laughter and applause from the Kongs.] Oh, no, that was not in accordance with their tactics. Old Uncle Dan felt strangely out of place swimming around in that fashion. [Applause.] He didn't have a chance to dominate or to put the other fish, because they wouldn't let up with his bossism. Something had to be done. So they got together a lot of stock phrases about fakirs, freaks, frauds, class-consciousness, the Fighting S. L. P., the sledge-hammer blows, Kangas, the Buzz-saw, and jumped out of the big puddle into a little puddle and now they are just what they wanted to be: big fish in a little insignificant puddle. Oh, you can call my attention to that buzz saw on your coat all you have a mind to [some one in the audience had attracted Hayes' attention by putting a buzz saw on the lapel of his coat]; at the rate you are knocking the teeth out of your buzz saw, you will soon have none of them left. [A voice: We are having a few teeth added just now. Laughter and applause.] There is scarcely a day passes but that we hear of some tooth being knocked out of the Buzz Saw all over the country; you are breaking them by your foolish attempt to saw the workmen's trades organizations up into fractional sections. The attitude and tactics of the Social Democratic Party are correct in every particular, and the workmen of this country will sooner or later rally round its standard. We do not advocate or believe in the smashing of the trade unions. We do not think it is advisable to destroy one structure and erect in its place a structure of practically the same kind; and that is what the Socialist Labor Party proposes and is trying to do. They want to tear down our trades unions and build up the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. But for my part, and I know I voice the sentiment of thousands of union men, I would just as soon, any sooner, pay dues into the pure and simple union than pay into this petty insignificant Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The Social Democratic Party is in this fight for keeps, it has put on the armor, girded on the sword, it will never cease fighting until the foe of the working class is laid low in death. We are fighting any thing that comes in our way. We look upon the poor old Socialist Labor Party as a relic of the past. We will not bother with it unless it gets in our way, as we now look upon it as a thing valuable to the management of a dime museum only. Go where you may, amongst any class of people, and

you will hear the Social Democratic Party spoken of respectfully. Why? Because we are conservative and broad minded. We know that the average man has been so long accustomed to the existing order of things that it will take patient, forbearing labor at our hands to educate him in Socialism, and that is just what we are doing. [Applause.] That is what we have been doing these many years. We are succeeding as the vote our candidates receive will testify. [Applause.] But on the other hand, the Fighting S. L. P. goes out into highways and byways armed with the "Hammer" and "Buzz Saw." It meets a man and says to him: Here you numbskull, get into our party. The man says: What are you talking about? The S. L. P. says: None of your business, but you have got to get Socialism into your head if I have to beat it into you with this hammer. [Laughter and applause.] And then it talks about organized scabbery until the workman turns away in disgust and says: "Well, if that is Socialism I want none of it in mine." And I want to advise the comrades of the S. D. P. to keep right on with our great and noble work of educating the working class. We are right and will triumph in the end. Our hands are clean. Our party has nothing to be ashamed of and in the end must wipe the Fighting S. L. P. off the earth and gain the confidence and support of the working class. [Applause. Here the gavel fell.]

D. E. GILCHRIST then spoke for ten minutes as follows: The gentleman has claimed that there is no difference at all between the old style pure and simple trade union and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. He tells you we would destroy it and replace it with something that would, in effect, be the same thing to the working class. Let us see if this is true. In the pure and simple trade union, we have just what the name implies: a combination of men of the same craft banded together for the purpose of controlling the supply of labor power needed in their particular line by the employer. They decide upon a certain price that they must get for their labor power, and if they get that, in nearly every case, they will continue to work no matter how many trade unionists of other crafts may be striking against the further encroachment of the capitalist class upon their already very small and meager portion of the wealth they are producing. Let us take an illustration: The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers is a trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which is, so the opposition says, very much on the top of the earth to-day. The United Mine Workers is a pure and simple trade union, likewise affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. How many times have we seen the coal miners go out on strike, creating a still further degradation of their craft, or endeavoring to wrest their own pure and simple way to wrest a little better condition of things from the brutal coal barons. Now the men, union men, remember, working in the mills are getting their price, the union rate of wages, and they will continue to work no matter where the coal comes from that they use in making iron and steel.

The gigantic machine used by society in production, having displaced many thousands of working men, the coal mine owners have but to send forth their agents to other mining districts, and in a very short time the striking miners are replaced by imported ones. The coal is dug and hauled to the surface, dumped into cars, then hauled over the railroads by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, handled by the Brakemen's Union, switched this way and that by the Switchmen's Union, and finally passes into the hands of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and is used by them in furnaces of the mills. Do the coal miners lose the strike? Yes. Why? They have all of pure and simple doom arrayed against them. Every man who took any part in the moving of that coal that came from the pick of the imported miner, who took the striking miners' place, is as much of a scab as is the imported hireling who is scabbing it in the coal mine. And what is the man who uses the coal in the mills? Is he not as much of a scab as the man who hauled and delivered that coal at the mill? Assuredly he is. This is pure and simple solidarity.

Now, reverse this: let the mill workers go out on strike, bring in the hirelings by the car load, as was done in the famous Homestead strike, to take the strikers' places. What do the coal miners do? Refuse to dig coal that will be hauled by union men to the scabs in the mills? Oh, no, they are getting their price. Why should they bother their heads about where the coal goes? Why need they care whether the mill that consumes it is a scab or a union mill? Do the mill workers lose in that struggle? Assuredly they do. Again is pure and simple doom arrayed against them, and again down goes a craft of this crazy house, divided against itself, in ignominious and inglorious defeat. (Cheers and applause.) Take your own city and transfer the late unpleasantness between Brother Capital and Brother Labor, the street railway strike, hither for argument's sake. I ask you to do this, to give the point greater force. Your street railway men are union men. You are striking to resist wrong and oppression at the hands of brutal capitalists, street railway owners. I am living in Pittsburgh, Pa. I am a locomotive engineer, we will say, a brakeman or any other railroad worker for that matter. You strikers are declared to be a rioting, blood thirsty mob by the capitalist authorities of the country. The Ohio militia is ordered out to shoot you down. Very well; my train leaves Pittsburgh Pa., bound for Cleveland, O. When I cross the line what do I do? Stop my train at a certain place and there gets aboard a regiment of the militia. I am a union man; you are union men. Yet I haul, with safety, that motley horde of murderers to your city and dump them upon you. What am I? Is not the blood of my brother upon my hand? [Great applause.]

Again, the pure and simple union says that Capital and Labor are brothers; that you cannot get along without the capitalist class; that the interest of one is the interest of the other, etc. The Socialist Trade and Labor

Alliance says that Capital and Labor are not brothers; that their interests are not identical; that all that is produced should remain with the producer; that the working class must separate themselves from all things capitalistic; that they must organize, not the men of certain crafts, but the whole of the working class in a solid body; that the workman must be taught that no matter what kind of work he may be engaged in, all other workmen engaged in the other kinds of work are his brothers. If the coal miners are striking to wrest better conditions from the robber capitalist coal barons, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will refuse to use a pound of coal that has been mined by the hiring scab. The railroad workmen will refuse to handle such coal. When the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance succeeds in organizing the working class in this new union, the workman in one part of the country will say to the workmen in any other part of the country when he is on strike: Brother, I am with you, your fight there is my fight here; if you lose there, I know that I must also lose here. If the street railway workers in your city were on strike and I were a locomotive engineer and belonged to this new organization, the S. T. & L. A., and my train was boarded by the State militia, that train would never reach your city with my assistance. [Cheers and applause.]

If we had had such an organization amongst the workmen of this country, instead of the pure and simple union, the militia of the State of New York would never have reached the city of Albany to crush those striking street railway workmen to the earth. Every workman, who in any way did anything to transport the soldiers to that city, or fed or sheltered them; or who performed any labor of any kind that gave aid or comfort to that militia, is a traitor to the working class. In a word then the difference between the S. T. & L. A. and the pure and simple union is: The former unites the workers in one solid body, while the latter sets one part of the working class against the other part. [Great applause.]

The gentleman spoke of the S. L. P. as being small and insignificant, and of the S. D. P. as being a giant. Then he tells you that this little insignificant S. L. P. took from his big giant the party name, the horse and wagon [great laughter], the library [roars of laughter], and finally the hall. [Applause.] The Buzz Saw don't seem to have lost very many teeth, if that be a fact. The gentleman says Thomas A. Hickey will never get into the Social Democratic Party. Well, if he don't he will be the first fakir that has felt the steel shoe boot of the Fighting S. L. P. that has not found lodgment in the Social Democratic Party. The gentleman has told you that they are content to remain little fish in a great big puddle. The admission is timely, ample evidence has been given here during this debate to show that is what they are: little fish in the great big puddle, and little fish they will ever remain. [Applause.] We have shown that the S. D. P. endorses the militia; we have used the gentleman's own words to prove that his S. D. P. is full of freaks and frauds; we have quoted the high priest of the S. D. P. to show the pure and simple union men that the S. D. P. praises the name of the man who wrecked their strongest union; we have advanced arguments and offered evidence that the gentleman did not even attempt to deny. We have proved beyond a doubt that he is a Labor Fakir and a liar. [Great applause. Here the gavel fell, and the chairman declared the meeting adjourned.]

MINERS AS STOCKHOLDERS. Their Strike Fund Becomes a Weapon Turned Against Them. WALLACE, Idaho, July 4.—I send with this a copy of a circular letter which was handed to every miner working for the Amalgamated Copper Company in Butte, Montana. The "union" took the bait and purchased the stock. As "stockholders" they will be kept docile and, anyway, in case of strike their funds are tied up. James R. Sovereign is here running an organ of Organized Scabbery. He has developed into an ideal cockroach business man. His "mission" at present is the "reconciliation" of brothers capital and labor. The rank and file are arousing and his bark is even now in tempestuous waters. J.L.

[Enclosure.] DALY BANK & TRUST COMPANY OF BUTTE. Butte, Montana, May 10, 1901. To the Members of the Butte Miners' Union: The offer recently made by this Bank to furnish the Miners' Union with 500 shares of the stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company at \$100.00 per share, has been a topic of general discussion for some days past, and while it is for the Union itself to decide as to whether the investment is a desirable one; and further, while it is not a matter in which this Bank has any pecuniary interest, I feel it is due to the Bank and to the members of the Union that the many misrepresentations that have been circulated concerning the matter shall be answered by a plain statement of the facts in the case, so that no reason for any misunderstanding shall exist hereafter.

About two months ago, Messrs. O'Brien, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of your Union, called at this Bank and asked me whether we could not accept some of the money of the Union at a rate of interest that would enable the organization to derive some revenue from funds then lying idle. I talked the matter over very fully with Mr. O'Brien, and told him that while we pay no interest on deposits we would be glad to give the Union any assistance in our power in placing the money, so as to secure some revenue with it, as a great many individual members of the Miners' Union were depositors and customers of this Bank, and we felt under obligations to them to help the Union in any way we could. We talked of Government Bonds and other kinds of investment securities, none of which seemed desirable on account of the low rate of interest that could be realized from them. Finally, I asked Mr. O'Brien if he would hold the

matter open for a couple of weeks, when I hoped to offer something that would be safe and desirable. When making this request I had in mind the history of the investment of the Aid Fund of the employees of the Hecla Mining Company in Michigan. Nearly twenty years ago there was started among Calumet & Hecla employees what is called an Aid Fund. After some surplus had been accumulated, the officials of the Calumet & Hecla Company advised the Trustees of the Fund to invest it in Calumet & Hecla stock, agreeing to guarantee the investment for one year. The money was so invested and the increase in the value of the stock, and in the rate of dividend on it, was sufficient so that after some years the "contribution" of the employees was stopped, the revenue from the investment being sufficient with the share contributed by the Company, to maintain the fund and increase it. At the present time, after about fifteen years, the value of that fund is about \$250,000, the original amount being about the same we proposed to the Miners' Union to put into Amalgamated stock.

It was the great success of the Calumet & Hecla Aid Fund investment that suggested to me a similar one for your Union, and upon submitting my ideas to Mr. William Scallan, he heartily approved the plan outlined, and in turn laid the matter before Mr. H. H. Rogers, Acting President of the Amalgamated Company. Mr. Rogers was asked only whether he approved of the idea, and if the stock was bought for the Union at the market price—then about 110—whether he would be willing to have this Bank secured in a guarantee to the Union that it would pay at the end of a year whatever the stock had cost if it was desired to withdraw the investment at that time. Mr. Rogers replied at once that he approved of the idea fully, that he would agree to furnish the Union with 500 shares of the stock at \$100 per share, out of his own holdings and those of his associates, and that he would secure this Bank in making the guarantee that the stock would be taken back at any time after one year at the price paid for it, any increase in the value of the stock and all dividends paid in the meantime to go to the Union.

This made an 8 per cent. investment with the Union guaranteed against loss for one year by the strength and credit of the Daly Bank & Trust Co., and in my opinion was the most generous kind of an offer made in a spirit of good will to the Miners' Union on the part of Mr. Rogers and the Amalgamated Company. Further, this Bank offered to loan any sum up to 80 per cent. of the total amount paid for the stock at any time within the year that the Union might have need for money—that is, \$40,000 out of the \$50,000 could be had from this Bank at any time the Trustees desired to borrow it at 8 per cent. interest, with the stock for security.

There had been a great deal of discussion over this offer in the newspapers and out of them, but no one has yet been able to show any reason why the investment would not be a good one for the Union. Interested parties have fought against its acceptance for the simple reason that they know it would bring the Miners' Union and the companies employing 90 per cent. of its members close to one another. It is not reasonable to suppose the members of the Union desire anything but good will and friendship between the Union and the largest employers of labor in the West. If these interested parties have the good of the Miners' Union at heart, let them offer \$50,000 worth of some other stock to the Union at a price that will bring 8 per cent. on the investment, and with the guarantee of as solid an institution as the Daly Bank back of it, and I will advise the Union to put \$50,000 more into that stock. One of the interested parties says in the newspapers that the Union "Passed a resolution to loan the old Bank of Daly, Donahoe & Moyer \$50,000 to buy Amalgamated stock with"; this gentleman knows he states what is not true, and your trustees and officers know that the stock will be bought by the Union and the certificate representing it will be held by your trustees, and all we ask is the word of the Miners' Union that it will not be sold for one year. The reason for asking your promise that the stock will not be sold on the market for one year is very plain, simply that that it will be sufficient time to satisfy the Union of the benefits to be derived from the investment, and our guarantee holds you entirely secure during that time. There should be no question as to the action of your Union in this matter if it is viewed from the standpoint of an investment, and it cannot help but be a closer tie between your employers and yourselves, which, of course, is most desirable. There is no better way of maintaining good will between employer and employee than by making each a sharer in the profits of the other. Very Respectfully, JOHN D. RYAN, Vice-pres., Daly Bank & Trust Co.

NEW Way to Blow Glass. WASHINGTON, July 14.—Consul Hughes of Coburg, June 12, 1901, says in his report to the State Department that a new method of blowing glass by means of compressed air, by which glass vessels of an unusually large size can be produced, has been discovered by Paul Sievert, of Dresden. He describes the process as follows: "The liquid glass is poured upon a cast iron plate, and runs as far as the overreaching edge of the plate, where it hardens. The still refractory glass and the metal from the plate—the hardened edge remaining fast—and forms an elongated sack, the bottom of which rests upon a table. "By means of a hollow cylinder and a plate pierced with holes, compressed air is conveyed to the sack, which, the table being lowered, is blown to the required size. The upper glass edge is then freed by the removal of the overreaching edge of the plate, and the table continues to sink. The finished vessel is then allowed to cool." Previous to this time, the Consul adds, concave glass could be blown to a size of only one hectoliter (26.47 gallons) but with the above method, bath tubs and large glass kettles can be made.

What Lucien Sanial Says About It. "Value, Price, and Profit" is universally considered to be the best epitome we have of the first volume of "Capital," and as such is invaluable to the beginner in economics. It places him squarely on his feet at the threshold of his inquiry—Lucien Sanial, in the Introduction to "Value, Price, and Profit." Cloth, 96 pages. 50 cents. New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York City.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. New and Second Hand. BILLIARD SUPPLIES. PRICES LOW. LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. P. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw Ave.

Trades & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Kojling, 307 Bartsge st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WALTERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321. Spring. Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL, 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, K. Wallberg.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnen Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 2 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 556 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

VALUE, PRICE, AND PROFIT..

An Address to Workingmen.

By KARL MARX.

Edited by his Daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling. With an Introduction and Annotations by Lucien Sanial.

The New York Labor News Company has just issued this book in neat cloth binding. It will be helpful to every workman, and should be studied by every Socialist.

What Lucien Sanial Says About It.

"Value, Price, and Profit" is universally considered to be the best epitome we have of the first volume of "Capital," and as such is invaluable to the beginner in economics. It places him squarely on his feet at the threshold of his inquiry—Lucien Sanial, in the Introduction to "Value, Price, and Profit." Cloth, 96 pages. 50 cents.

New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York City.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. New and Second Hand.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES. PRICES LOW. LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT.

P. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw Ave.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.

P.O. Box 1576, Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance

Single Copy..... 02
Six months..... 25
One year..... \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 200 copies, 1 cent a copy; 200 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 3/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 31,157
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191



"Such a platitude of a world, in which all working horses are well fed, and innumerable workmen should be starved, were it not for the fact that it is the only world in which it is possible to have done with it, and restore it once for all to the Jotuns, Mud-giants, Frost-giants, and Chaotic Brute-creeds of the beginning!" CARLYLE.

I think we are a body strong enough even as we are, to equal with the king. SHAKESPEARE.

IMPROVING THE ARMY.

The strike of the machinists and the threatened strike of the iron workers—not to speak of the minor conflicts which have lately taken place in various parts of this country—have evidently been watched with considerable interest by the national executive of the Capitalist Will. Not that any fear of serious outbreaks was entertained at Washington, for no one is better aware of the present subservience of the working class than the President and his cabinet, and no one is more thoroughly informed concerning the ability of the present repressive powers, national, state, and municipal, to quell any riot which those powers themselves, in accordance with the time-honored rules of capitalist policy, may initiate or provoke. Lastly, it is as well understood at the White House and at the War Department as in the office of the DAILY PEOPLE, that, supposing the possibility of a more or less widespread disturbance, suddenly caused by intolerable abuse, the working class, under its present corrupt and cowardly leaders, would prove incapable of so much even as an insurrection.

Nevertheless, it is announced that THE ARMY is to be IMPROVED; not for active duty in the Philippines or in China, but for contemplated service at home. Secretary Root will next week inspect several forts at a short distance from populous centers. "The gradual extermination of the Indians," we are blandly told, "has simplified conditions, until the service is now resolved into two divisions—coast defence and the massing of troops at central railway points, where they may be most readily used in case of riotous strikes."

A million dollars—or, for that matter, as many million dollars as may be necessary—will immediately be spent in improving the forts; that is, in enlarging their capacity as military barracks, so that the troops which will be withdrawn from the Indian border may find in them ample accommodations; and when all is prepared, not only these forts will be employed as practice schools for the graduates of West Point, but "a test will be made of the proposition to give the various State military organizations drills under officers and with enlisted men of the regular army."

But it may be asked: "If the national government does not actually apprehend any uprising; if it is fully satisfied that the various repressive powers at the command of the capitalist class are ample for any possible emergency, why should it thus, gratuitously as it were, irritate and challenge the wage-working masses? Their votes, after all, have placed the present Republican administration in power and they might in blind revenge substitute for it a Democratic one at the next election. At any rate the Democrats, ever so ready to commit the same crime against the working class, ever so bloodstained by their murders of Chicago, Buffalo, Brooklyn, and a hundred other places, will not fail to befool the people, with denunciations of this particular act of the Republican party."

This is true, so far as it goes. But it has well been said by Mark Hanna, in a recent speech, that the real issue was soon to be no longer between Republicans and Democrats, but between Capitalism and Socialism. The Republican party is not blind. Precisely because it is well aware of the impotency of the working people under their present leaders; precisely because it is full of contempt for the Organized Scabbery, it realizes that a profound change must soon take place in the spirit and methods of the proletarian masses. Well

informed as it is, it knows of the rapid growth of that class-consciousness which the S.L.P. is awakening everywhere, and it perceives quite plainly that the day must come when the robber class which it represents, beaten at the polls, cannot maintain its power but by resorting to a murderous coup d'état.

The S.L.P. views without alarm these military preparations. No weapon of any kind, no army of any size can beat back the Social Revolution when in the natural course of events its day will come.

SOCIALIST UNITY.

True unity, consisting in the aggregation of homogeneous elements to the exclusion of all others is at last accomplished in France. The Social Revolutionary forces have all broken away from the middle class exploiters and political "arrivists" who seemed for a while to have succeeded in fraudulently appropriating them, and making them serve their own dastardly purposes. By that natural law of gravitation which operates in the moral not less strongly than in the physical world, they found each other, came together and are now one.

The readers of THE PEOPLE—and they alone in this country—have been kept thoroughly posted on the progress of that mighty conflict between false and true Socialism which has raged in France for the past three years. It was, and is still more than ever, deserving of their close attention, for the value of its teachings cannot be over estimated, and its effects upon the proletarian movement of the whole world will still be greater in the future than they have been in the past. Its history so far, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Until scientific Socialism was first taught in France by Guesde some twenty-five years ago the proletarian movement of that country was rather "insurrectionary" than "revolutionary." The failure of the Commune uprising had actually killed it. A few "Blanquists" alone remained, very earnest and thoroughly class-conscious, but by no means clear-headed. With the appearance of the "Guesdists" a wonderful change began to take place. Their "Parti Ouvrier Français" (French Labor Party), despite all obstacles, soon became a moral and numerical force. The "Blanquists" themselves, though retaining their autonomy as an organization, acknowledged the soundness of the principles and tactics of the new agitators and, as honest men, co-operated with them.

The working class of manufacturing centers fell into line. The proletariat of the great industrial Nord became a unit. First, Paul Lafargue was sent to the House of Representatives by the city of Lille; then Jules Guesde, by the city of Roubaix. In the meantime Vaillant, of the Blanquists, and some of his associates, entered the municipal council of Paris. Propelled by these primary successes the organization rapidly spread throughout the country. Socialism became a power.

Not only the plutocracy but the middle class, not only the aristocratic reactionists but the republican conservatives, began to tremble in their stolen boats. The middle class, in particular, saw its doom written on the book of fate, but with its traditional hypocrisy, undertook to stem the tide by sidetracking the proletarian movement. Some of its brightest "intellectuals," under the lead of Millard and Jaures, professed to have seen a new light and declared themselves "Socialists."

To be sure, the Parti Ouvrier Français looked with suspicion on these new allies; but it could not dampen the enthusiasm which these remarkable accessions of "intellectual power" excited among masses which were as yet insufficiently educated, impatient for some improvement in their wretched condition, and inclined to see in the reserve of the more enlightened Guesdists an evidence of personal jealousy.

It goes without saying that the "intellectuals" did not "throw themselves" into the "Socialist movement" for the mere sake of serving the middle class. They looked, first of all, as any true middle class man is bound to do, for their own personal aggrandizement. A seat in the Chamber was good enough in its way; but it was good inasmuch only as it might be used as the rung of a ladder to climb to the top, where the power lay with its large emoluments and enormous patronage. They watched their opportunity, knowing that it would surely come.

And the opportunity came sooner, even than they expected. "The affair" the Dreyfus affair—brought it on, and Millard was lifted into the "bourgeois" Cabinet, at the head of the Ministry of Commerce, that is, with a patronage and consequent power of corruption unequalled in our own White House.

With Millard's conduct since then; with the infernal machinations of his supporters against the Parti Ouvrier Français, for the disruption of that bulwark of Revolutionary Socialism; with the cowardly act of the International Congress in adopting the famous and infamous "Kautsky resolution"; with the withdrawal of the Parti Ouvrier Français from the so-called French National Socialist Congress, held immediately

thereafter; with the boast of the "Intellectuals" that if the Parti Ouvrier Français had not thus fully committed suicide they would in fourteen days actually kill it; and lastly, with the withdrawal of the "Blanquists" and the "Communists" from the so-called "Unité" Congress held at Lyons, our readers are acquainted.

Now comes, as a logical sequence, the union of the "Blanquists" and the "Communists" with the Parti Ouvrier Français, supplemented by the adhesion of the most important and compact labor federations of France, and of a number of powerful Socialist "syndicates ouvriers" or trade unions. The "intellectual" bunco-steers of the middle class driven out of the proletarian, class-conscious army of emancipation with a whip of scorpions, stand aghast, apologizing, professing good intentions, and begging for mercy.

Of the effects of this victory of True Socialism we shall have to speak later on. They are already felt in Germany, in Belgium, and in all the countries where a middle class spirit had been for some time threatening the integrity of the Socialist movement.

CANDIDATE BRYAN.

The mental evolution of William J. Bryan is instructive. It is the inevitable evolution of the middle class muddle head in the direction of insanity. His recent contribution to Collier's Weekly on "Industrial Combinations" is a gem of unreason without an equal in economic literature. In bold absurdity it dwarfs all his own previous utterances. No man, since Malthus wrote, ever so squarely stood on his head, seeing things inverted. And no quack, since Quack the First came into the world, ever seemed to believe so well in his own "remedies."

One brief quotation will suffice to expose the damaged condition of Mr. Bryan's thinking apparatus. "The corporation," he says, "is the institution through which monopoly develops, and as a corporation is purely a creature of law, the people can place on it such limitations as may be necessary for the public welfare and protection." Manifestly, an effect here is taken for the cause, and the cause itself is entirely ignored, as well as the relation between the cause and the effect.

Monopoly is the creature of capitalism. The corporate form which it has assumed is only a form; a convenient form, no doubt, but not a substance. Under capitalism monopoly becomes inevitable and if the corporate form was not available another would necessarily and very quickly be taken. Recognizing capitalism as the economic system of the people, the law must recognize all the forms under which capitalism develops; and so long as capitalism continues to be the system under which the people must maintain their economic relations, the law must afford it the most complete freedom of development. In other words, under capitalism, not only monopoly but the law is its creature.

It was by a like process of reasoning that Bryan had come to the conclusion that the value of money could be regulated by law. "Money," he said, "is issued by the Government; it is the creature of law; therefore, if the law says that one ounce of gold shall be worth sixteen ounces of silver, it will have to be so." We know what to think of this conclusion.

The result of the last presidential election had singularly lowered Bryan in the esteem of the Democratic party. His recent utterances are likely to put an end to him as a Democratic leader. Is he now already bidding for the nomination of that "third party" which is to "unite" in one mighty body all the "reform forces" of the country—the Populists, the Single Taxers, the Social Democrats, the Kangaroos, the Anti-monopolists, the Silverites, the Woman Suffragists, the Imperative Mandaters, the Municipalists, the Jonesites, the Yellowites, etc., etc.? A few strange words of his in the article from which the above brief quotation was taken induce the suspicion that such may be the case. Et vive l'Unité!

ANACONDA CAPITALISM.

There is no end of scandals in this scandalous capitalist world. They are of all sorts and all sizes. They come from every quarter and fly in every direction, teaching nothing as it seems and disgusting nobody. The only wonder is indeed that from time to time a scandalous crew is caught and punished by the not less scandalous agents of capitalist justice.

The scandal of the day is of the land-grabbing kind. It involves Senator Clark, of Montana, the Anaconda Mining Company, the Bitter Root Development Company, the Daly estate, Land Commissioner Catlin and numberless smaller fry, all of whom are to be prosecuted for having "illegally robbed" the people of 140,000 acres and millions of feet of timber on the public domain in Montana and Idaho.

The facts of this particular case are by no means new. They have been notorious for many years. Nor are they unique, for there is not a fortune made from timber or from mining in the Far West, or a large landed estate possessed in the

same region, that was not acquired by the same fraudulent means, and the owners of which would not therefore be liable to dispossession if Clark and his fellow thieves were to fall under the hammer of the law.

To one of these facts THE PEOPLE, then a weekly, called attention several years ago. It related how the Anaconda Mining Company, after having obtained, by means that may lawfully be termed "fraudulent," a title to rich copper mines that were previously the national property, obtained furthermore from the Secretary of the Interior the permission to cut enough timber on the surrounding public lands to construct and support its underground galleries; how it then proceeded to cut thousands of acres of the finest timber on the public domain, although a few would have sufficed to supply its "legitimate" needs; and lastly how, in order to conceal its theft, it had burned the remaining forest to the ground. THE PEOPLE explained that under the action of the intense heat produced by that immense fire the soil itself had been reduced to ashes and the stones to dust, so that, for several generations to come, not a tree, not a blade of grass would grow on that murdered land. Although THE PEOPLE took little interest in the land-grabbing schemes that were then carried out, for the reason that they could not be defeated under the capitalist system, but that the land would be returned to the nation on Socialist Day, it objected, in the name and interest of Socialism itself, to this wanton destruction of natural wealth and forces to which the Socialist generations of the future were entitled.

We don't know how it came about that this very Anaconda Mining Company—this self-styled and well-styled Anaconda—fell into disfavor at Washington. Political reasons are unquestionably at the bottom of the case. But we doubt that the gang of criminals to which it belongs will ever be made to suffer for its misdeeds. Capitalism cannot well afford to have the "rights" of a Clark, of a Daly, of an Anaconda, of a Bitter Root declared forfeited. This would prove a bitter pill to many others of the same genus "Brigand," whose power and anger cannot safely be defied by the Attorney General, a political party or a court of justice. The history of the public domain from the creation of the Pacific railways is entirely made up of the very same class of facts and men. For a full settlement with their national robbers the people of the United States will have to wait until the sun of the Social Revolution rises above the now dark horizon. It depends upon them alone to hasten the day.

Millionaire John I. Blair left an estate that was worth several million dollars. Since he has died his directive genius has worked overtime and added over a million dollars more to the estate. Now his heirs have gone to court to have the increase divided, as there was no provision in the will governing this increase in the will. While that increase has been going on, there have been many workmen dying from overwork and underfeeding. They have suffered because they did not have access to the necessities of life. Yet this property, which Blair took from other workmen, has acted like a gigantic vampire and has grown fat on their work. Those persons who will profit by the increase did not create one cent of the increased values. They have no right to a cent. They can establish no right, and in justice they should be prevented from robbing the working class. But they will not be. The working class does not possess the instruments of production, the legislature, or the courts. It has given all these things into the hands of its bitterest enemies. By the possession of these things the capitalist class is enabled to rob the working class, but, and it is well illustrated by the case of the Blair estate, the capitalist class does not add a cent to the value of property, and simply stands by to profit by it when the working class does.

The reporters on the Columbus, Ohio, "Press-Post" were discharged for joining a "union," and their places were filled by students of a "school of journalism." Then the compositors refused to set type for the "students," and the paper was tied up. The heavy brain work done in the average capitalist newspaper office could be done just as effectively by a crowd of boys, and the readiness with which the owners of the "Press-Post" discharged its corps of plain and ornamental thinkers shows that they recognized this fact. There was in reserve untold numbers of men who could and would step in at a moment's notice; men who had been waiting for their chance to "make their mark" in the newspaper world. The union which the discharged men had formed was as impotent to prevent this as the numberless unions formed by other workmen have been to prevent the discharge of those other workmen.

The machinists' strike is practically over, and nothing worthy of the effort made has been won. In fact, the men are worse off than when they went out, as a number of handy men have been broken in, and in many instances skilled machinists have been discontinued entirely in some departments. Yet O'Connell goes on boasting, not of what has been done, but of what will be done. He tries to blind the men to the bitter defeat, and he also tries to keep their courage up by holding out to them the same old bait. Pure and simple is not only viciously ignorant, but it is also viciously criminal.

And right here a fact must be noted, which is eminently corroborative of the truths already made quite plain by this degeneracy of the "Volkszeitung." Not only the Philadelphia "Tageblatt," which was in exactly the same position as its New York "sister," but the Cleveland "Citizen," the Chicago "Workers Call," the San Francisco "Class Struggle," all suddenly jumped "Kangaroo," thus repudiating in one day their previously unqualified approval of the Party's policy. All those papers

THE 10th OF JULY.

This day two years ago, by the very act of treacherous men intent upon its disintegration, the Socialist Labor Party achieved its organic unity and instantly became the most compact body of Revolutionary Socialists that the modern movement of proletarian emancipation had yet produced anywhere.

We do not propose here to relate in detail the occurrences of that memorable day. The attempted "coup-d'état" of the "Volkszeitung" conspirators, its failure, its immediate effects and its final results are still fresh in the memory of those who, throughout the country, took part in the struggle. But this is certainly a fitting occasion for a broad survey of the lines along which the movement developed on its way to the inevitable, critical climax of July 10, 1899.

It was in 1890 that the S. L. P. entered the political field. Not for local or occasional experiment, as it had timidly done from time to time a dozen years before, when it was only an educational association, chiefly composed of German workmen, for the propagation of Socialist doctrines. Nor in conjunction with a "labor movement" of the Henry George type, for instance, as it had foolishly done in 1886. Nor for the utopian purpose of "getting something now," as the capitalist politicians in charge of labor affairs expected it to do according to "labor" traditions. But resolutely, as a class-conscious, militant and revolutionary body, determined to fight it out to a finish with Capitalism and all its parties, upon the natural lines of the class struggle, under its own name and its own flag, with its own candidates and its own hammer.

Observe that during the long period that preceded its development of energy, the S. L. P. had by no means been free from internal strife. Anarchists, pure and simple unionists, small traders and other such incongruous gentry had wormed themselves into its membership for their own purposes, and their machinations frequently gave rise to angry debates.

The new departure astonished those schemers. The constantly rising energies of the party and its consequent progress in the political field irritated to madness the anti-Socialist cliques which had until then controlled and exploited the labor movement. Hence the desperate activity of their secret agents, both in the party and in the economic organizations already affiliated with it or in which the growth of Socialist sentiment was becoming manifest. There is no room here for even a list of all the cases in which the S. L. P., at that time, had to protect its integrity from the schemes of political tricksters and speculative adventurers, not known as such or apparently clean when admitted to membership.

Of the cases relating to the party press we must, however, make here a special though brief mention.

The press of a social-revolutionary movement is its most precious weapon. The party itself, in its corporate capacity, must always, therefore, hold it tightly in its own hands, for instant use in attack and defense. The case of the N. Y. "Volkszeitung" affords a vivid illustration of the soundness of this rule and of the penalties consequent upon its non-observance. Originally founded and actually owned by the New York Section of the S. L. P., that paper was placed in the hands of a "publishing association," composed of trusted German members of the S. L. P. In the course of time, some of these trusted "comrades" degenerated into office holders for life in pure and simple unions, and they looked aghast at the tenacity of the S. L. P. in assailing the labor fakirs. Others, who had lifted themselves into the cockroach mercantile class, yet from pure habit were still calling themselves workmen, began to think that the Democrats were right, as against the S. L. P., in contending that the workmen paid the taxes out of his wages and would revel in luxury if the middle class was freed from taxation. Lastly, a few became Anarchists and were listened to complacently by their pure-and-simple and petty "bourgeois" associates when they preached "union"—against the S. L. P.

Governed in such a spirit, the paper itself became a "business." To attack the labor fakirs might cost it the \$500 "ad." of a certain union label; the "ad." of the Democratic party or of some capitalistic "reform" side-show on the eve of election would bring money into the treasury; etc. The party had long been its patient milch-cow; it should continue so and hold its peace until the Social Revolution had taken place—in Germany.

But while the "Volkszeitung" had been evolving backward, the Socialist Labor Party had been steadily evolving forward. It was in no mood of holding its peace; in no mood of seeing its members milked by tax in pure and simple unions association. Through its official organ, THE PEOPLE, it first gently reminded the official "Volkszeitung" of its plain duty, under its own constitution, moral pledges and written contracts. The reply was a direct attack against the fundamental principles of the party's policy and an insolent threat against its National Executive Committee, soon followed by that ridiculous "coup-d'état" which earned for the "Volkszeitung" and its fellow conspirators their now universally recognized title of "Kangaroos." Forty of them, "in meeting assembled," assumed that they were the S. L. P.; "deposed" its national, State and local officers; then started at midnight to break into its offices, take possession of its property and get their own mischievous heads broken in the burglarious attempt.

And right here a fact must be noted, which is eminently corroborative of the truths already made quite plain by this degeneracy of the "Volkszeitung." Not only the Philadelphia "Tageblatt," which was in exactly the same position as its New York "sister," but the Cleveland "Citizen," the Chicago "Workers Call," the San Francisco "Class Struggle," all suddenly jumped "Kangaroo," thus repudiating in one day their previously unqualified approval of the Party's policy. All those papers

were "enterprises" over which the national party had no authority, and each of which had been devised by a local gang of schemers, with a view to its own political control and commercial exploitation of the Party.

But the S. L. P., rid at last of all incongruous and maleficent elements, showed what a truly Socialist, class-conscious proletarian body could do. Not only it fought at all costs and at all hazards for the possession of its WEEKLY PEOPLE, which the enemy had attempted to confiscate "by injunction," but it established the DAILY PEOPLE, through which it soon became a terror to Capitalism, Organized Scabbery and Bogus Socialism from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It stands out to-day before the world, with the record of its own experience, a living proof of the statement that there is no possible union, no possible compromise, no possible suspension of hostilities between the true and the false. The conflict between them is as natural as the class struggle itself, of which it will, no doubt, remain a peculiar feature so long as a moribund middle class may stand between the plutocracy and the proletariat. And it must extend, growing in intensity, as that doomed class, fertile in "intellectual" fakirs, and driven by desperation to the advocacy of so-called "first steps in Socialism," will find more dupes among the working people to believe that their own proletarian class would thereby "get something now."

It is extending in area and growing in intensity, not only in America but in Europe, and from it, in America as in Europe, true Socialism must emerge stronger than ever, purified by fire and enlightened by experience, thoroughly united nationally and internationally, self-disciplined in the highest degree, ready for the Social Revolution.

Political and Economic.

The Chicago Social Democrats are to float a "co-operative" grocery store. They started out by trying to be political, but there was no money in this. Then they started a church, but competition was too strong, so they were driven from that field also. Now they have essayed the last throw of the "radical." Co-operative enterprises have swallowed up many and many a movement. They are a capitulation to capitalism—an attempt to prop capitalism, and as capitalism stands firmly on its own basis, it has a tendency to take to itself all props, and make them parts of itself. The Chicago Social Democrats failed so miserably last campaign that they knew that they could not figure in politics. They had a small organization, and to prevent its instant dissolution, they were driven to the last extremity. What the voters left, what has survived the blows of the Socialist Labor Party, will receive the finishing touches in a corner grocery.

Andrew A. Bruce, of the University of Wisconsin, recently had an article on "labor legislation" in the Chicago "Record-Herald." He seeks to prove that such legislation should be beneficial to the working class, and he ends by admitting that it has not been beneficial because the laws have not been enforced. His remedy is to pass more laws, and "enforce" them. He carefully abstains from telling how they may be enforced. The same power that threw former laws out, would throw out any other laws that might be passed. There is but one way to obtain legislation and that is not only to have the power to pass laws, but also have the power to enforce them. This can only be done by the working class taking the government into its own hands, and using it for its own ends, passing laws in its own interests, and seeing that they are carried out in the same spirit in which they were passed. In other words, the laws must be framed by Socialists, and administered by Socialists.

The "Journal" of the metal polishers says that the late ex-Governor Pingree "demonstrated" that all people needed to be freed from poverty was access to the land. It is fair to suppose that the editor of the "Journal" does not know what poverty is, what land is, or what abolition is. A man might have access to the land, but if he had access to nothing else he would be as poor as a Digger Indian. That part of it is well understood, so the assertion that Pingree "demonstrated" anything is the sheerest rot.

Bryan refuses to be unhorsed. He still clings to the delusion that he is before the public, and that his words are considered by the voters of this country. He should take to reading his subscription list. That would teach him that the reverse is true. Politically he is dead, and the "Commoner" is journalistically.

The "Labour Leader," organ of the English Independent Labor Party, publishes a letter protesting against the nomination of a man simply because independent Socialists and Nonconformists (!!) will refuse to vote for him! The letter was undoubtedly written by Keir Hardie, and it has all the marks of the Hardieism that has caused the so-called Socialist Movement of England to be a disgrace and a shame. What have the Nonconformists, these petty traders, dickers of capitalism to do with Socialism? Was it not enough that Keir Hardie should have sold out the miners, should have used the labor movement to step into a fat job? There have been scoundrels in England before the thousand, but never a man who equals Hardie in villainous cant, in hypocrisy, and in willingness to knife the wage slave for a personal end.

The last issue of the "Challenge" of Los Angeles contains the name of the editor only 61 times. The editor uses the personal pronoun "I" only 142 times. What is the matter with him, is he modest or does he need a few more founts of type?

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM—From what you say about the old parties, I judge that you will not vote for either.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Neither I will.

U. S.—Then you will vote for the Socialist Labor Party?

B. J. (testily)—No, sir!

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I have no guarantee that they will not sell me out, just as the Republicans and Democrats have done regularly.

U. S.—You haven't?

B. J.—No. Have you any guarantee that, if elected, the Socialists will not be bribed as the Republicans and Democrats are, and sell us out?

U. S.—Oh, I see.

B. J.—You agree with me?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who was ever bribed—

B. J.—What, you don't?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who was ever bribed and thereupon sold out to the working class.

B. J.—To the working class??

U. S.—Yes. Only such selling out as is in favor of the working class is worth considering.

B. J.—I don't know either of any of them who has ever sold out to the working class.

U. S.—And that is the only point to consider. They may be bribed among themselves and may sell out to one another, but they never sell out to the working class. They are unbribable in that respect.

B. J.—Guess that's so.

U. S.—Consequently, for the same reason that they don't, the Socialists won't. The Democrats and Republicans represent the capitalist class, and never sell out that class; the Socialist Labor party men represent the working class, and they won't sell out that class. That is my guarantee. Do you want any better?

B. J.—No. But is that all?

U. S.—I have another guarantee. By the constitution of the Socialist Labor party, no candidate can run for office unless he places his resignation into the hands of his organization. The moment his conduct is not approved he can be yanked out of office. Do you want more guarantee than that?

B. J.—No. That's complete.

U. S.—With the old parties, once elected, the official is boss. With us he remains our servant.

Two gamblers came to grief by trying to run in opposition to a church excursion. They mixed themselves in with the flock on an outing, and then started a seductive little game with the walnut shells, and offered large odds to the church people that they could not locate the little ball. Several found that they could not, and the gamblers were in fine fettle when the shepherd swooped down on them, and locked them up with the bibles so that they would keep until home was reached. Aside from the sinfulness of the attempt, these two men showed a great lack of perspicacity in taking such desperate chances. The persons on the excursion were not brought out for their profit, or for their pleasure. The crowd had a higher and a holier end in view. Under ordinary circumstances they would have been legitimate game, but it is not well for too many to pick at one bone. It furthermore shows but little tact on the part of gamblers to operate so far away from the police. Had they remained in this purified city all would have gone well with them. They attempted the dangerous, and they fell into the pit.

A perusal of the editorial comments on the death of John Fisk is the source of more amusement than a reading of the scientific ice-cream soda with which Dr. Shrandy, Simon Newcomb, and other scientists—by grace of the pen—are accustomed to regale the over-heated minds of the public. There were no exceptions in the praise of Fisk, but a suspicion is justifiable that he was praised by men who had not read his books. His early work was his best. His fragmentary "histories" could have been written by any literary benchman. He struck no new note, he advanced no new theory, he discovered no new material, and what material he did have he handled in the old, old way. American has not produced a historian, or an ethnologist since Lewis Morgan died. Fisk, in common with his fellow workers, absolutely ignored Morgan, refused to accept what Morgan proved, and consequently places himself in the list of those weedy and pernicious writers who are as bulky as they are unsound. Yet that did not prevent him from being praised. Lack of suitable editorial matter may have given him undue space, but if space was to be devoted to him, it should have been devoted justly and intelligently. The American editors who thus judged his work, by their words judge themselves. They were as far behind the time as Fisk was, and they were equally unreliable, though they may possess a much smaller amount of wrong "knowledge" than he possessed.

Carnegie has still \$250,000.00 to give away. Why does he not hire a chain?

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Press-Gang Methods.

TO THE PEOPLE—The labor "unions" of the city are much exercised over the case of Charles Wroe, the Cincinnati machinist, who was arrested at the request of H. J. Nots, foreman of the Gardner Motor Works, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. A number of mechanics went to the Central Police Station and, after explaining the case, succeeded in getting Wroe paroled. The case was called for trial in the Second City Criminal Court and the accused was discharged. Judge Aulcoid told the prosecution that he could not entertain such a charge against Wroe, and he was immediately released. And now comes the sequel.

Acting on the advice of his counsel, Wroe, after his discharge, repaired to the office of the affidavit clerk and preferred a charge against Nots for false imprisonment, and he claimed that he would remain in the city long enough to prosecute the charge. Several members of the different "labor" organizations accompanied Wroe and promised him all the assistance necessary.

In his former statement Wroe said that when he received a letter from Foreman Nots, which contained the money to bring him to this city, he was assured that there was no strike on hand and that none was expected. When he reached the city he at once went to the Gardner works and was told by the foreman that he was expected to sleep on the premises. He was also asked if he had a "gun." Wroe replied that he had none and would not know what to do with it if he had one. The foreman insisted that he remain on the premises, and Wroe told him that he had worked in a great many places and that he usually chose his own boarding place. He said that he was then asked if he belonged to the "union," and he replied that he did and that he could not work in the place if the other workmen were not "union" men.

After learning the true condition of affairs he refused to go to work, and when he went to get his tool chest the foreman, he said, refused to let him have it. He then applied to the police, and when he went with the officer Foreman Nots told the official that he never refused to let him have the chest. He was then asked what he meant to do about paying the \$21 which had been sent him to come to this city, and he said that he did not have any money with which to reimburse the company. It was then that Foreman Nots had him placed under arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses. When the case of Wroe became known among the "union" men there was no lack of friends to see him through the trouble.

S. L. P.

New Orleans, La., July 4.

Wide Awakes in Lawrence.

TO THE PEOPLE—The comrades must not think that Section Lawrence is dead just because nothing has appeared in these columns for so long a time. We are not even sleeping. At least we woke up to the extent of having begun to hold weekly open-air meetings and we manage to send a few half-yearlies to the WEEKLY PEOPLE every week. At our first two meetings held in the city proper we had for speaker Comrade Frank B. Jordan of Lynn. He is a new speaker but judging from his work on those two occasions he will be one of the sharpest teeth of the buzz-saw during the coming campaigns. Our last meeting was held in the Arlington district where Comrade Berry of Haverhill put in his usual good work for nearly two hours.

Moreover, we are fighting the Kangaroo-Social Democrats, who have also held three meetings. But this is rather a recreation than a job. At their first meeting they had some freak who talked a lot of sentimental gab in pigeon-English for an hour or so. Comrade Frank Worster happened along and asked him about the Armory vote. He claimed he did not know anything about it as he was 5,000 miles from this country when it occurred. He was probably sojourning in Timbuctoo. When asked about his comrade in New York denouncing his uniform to go out to shoot the Albany strikers, he also did not know; could not keep track of the individual members of his party, etc. He declined to answer any more questions, claiming that the questioner was merely trying to disturb the meeting. They next had "Alphabet" Gordon but fortunately for him none of us knew of it till next day. But their last meeting and the manner in which it ended is too good a story to keep.

The writer, who is again living in Lawrence, took a walk upon on Tuesday evening in company with Comrade Bigell, when behold we discovered on the corner of Franklin street a genuine specimen of the "Polywog" Socialist (?) painfully delivering a Socialist speech. Save the mark! "Let's peaceiness" Kangaroo Tepper, who has his store windows profusely decorated with American and Cuban flags, with a graphophone emitting popular airs and other such patriotic devices to attract customers for his scab made cigars and tobacco, was chairman of the meeting.

The gent on the box, whom we were afterwards told by a Kangaroo, was one Kennedy of Haverhill and elsewhere, a native of Gardner, Mass., showed evident trepidation at the sight of the dreaded red buttons. However, we quietly sat on the rail of the adjoining car till he got through. He did not fail to early inform his audience that he had received a four years' course in a Massachusetts college, presumably to convey the impression that he was educated and "respectable." If Mr. Kennedy has never graced a pulpit he must have missed his vocation as the following specimen sentence will show. Rolling up his eyes like a negro evangelist in regular sky-pilot style he got off the following: "My dear friends, can you believe that on these four poor fel-

low creatures who are being crushed into such poverty by this croo-elle system?"

Only once in his sermon he mentioned the Social Democracy. At the end he said we must recognize that there is a class struggle between the working class and their capitalist exploiters, and advised all to work for Socialism and the Cooperative Commonwealth. Somebody said question. He then stated that he did not claim to know very much but would do the best he could. A middlehead named Kane asked a couple of foolish questions and got equally foolish answers. Then yours truly got after him on the matter of Debs' letter to the "Journal" in which he stated that the interests of the middle and working classes were represented in his party, and by stating the questions and the reasons for asking them in a deliberate manner attracted the attention of the audience, who soon began to laugh at the contortions of the poor freak in his labored efforts to get around the answers. Then came the armory.

French—"Now, Mr. speaker I want to ask you another question. You mentioned the militia."

Kennedy (turning to Tepper)—"This is the armory."

French—"Yes, it is the armory. You said that the militia is used to help crush the workers and we see it so used every day, and yet you tolerate in your party Mr. Carey who turned traitor to the working class by voting for a \$15,000 appropriation to improve the armory in Haverhill and I want to know why you tolerate this traitor in your ranks?"

Kennedy—"Well, ah-ah-ah (turning to audience) the Socialist Labor Party has been harping on this armory affair ever since its DAILY PEOPLE was established. If you want to know all about this matter, read the DAILY PEOPLE. I say read the DAILY PEOPLE, yes, read the DAILY PEOPLE."

This he repeated seven times.

"If Mr. Carey made a mistake in the past—"

French—"But I have heard him say that he would do it again."

Kennedy—"Perhaps he had reasons that—"

French—"I have heard him give two different ones, I thought you may have a third one."

The poor fellow went on stumbling over apologies for Carey and being met with such retorts as: "You admit that the militia is a weapon in the hands of the capitalists and yet you would help to sharpen the sword that is to cut you down," etc., till the writer said: "If you think the armory is a chestnut, I will give you something more recent."

"You spoke of not compromising with the capitalist class, why then have you not expelled those who have accepted old party endorsements? Mr. Eichmann of West Hoboken, who ran on both the Rep. and Dem., as well as your ticket; Mr. Smith, of Worcester, who ran on the Democratic and Social Democratic; Mr. Timson of Lynn, who did the same; your Chelsea branch with its notorious platform in the interest of the real estate dealers, etc.?"

Kennedy—"Well, the Chelsea branch does not belong to our party."

French—"Then there are two Social Democratic parties?"

This he had to reluctantly admit. Then, Debsite-like, he talked all over the shop to show how broadness and toleration was making his party grow. "See how small your number are here as compared with ours!"

French—"A man is smaller than an elephant, but he has a great deal more brains."

While the crowd laughed Kangaroo Tepper hopped up on the box shouting: "Lemme git dar!" "I make a speech!" "I know you, French, you come mit our meetings to deezaroot 'em. Dese fellers in New York go into Davis' cigar shop and scab mit de yun-yun." Voice of Englishmen. "I saw you Mr. Tepper a peddlin' scab cigars and a hofferin' a 10-foot h'American flag wi' a ten dollar border." While Tepper was amusing the audience with his antics the writer remarked that he had yet another question to ask. The Debsite dragged Tepper off the box and got up to answer. The writer, after stating that Socialist Labor Party speakers always invited all to ask questions and did not fear that their meetings would be disrupted or disturbed thereby, asked him why they allowed F. G. R. Gordon to take so prominent a part in their party while he had hanging over him like a sword of Damocles an indictment for robbing the United States Mails.

Debsite. "You would have to prove that."

French. "I can prove it. I have seen the court records of the case and can procure the documents within 24 hours. Now you know that that indictment for robbing the U. S. Mails places Gordon in the power of the capitalist politicians; then why do you give him such prominence in your party?"

"Well, ah-er—I don't think Mr. Gordon is in our party now."

French. "He spoke here last week, and in the May Day issue of your Haverhill paper you printed his article reviling the working class for their 'ignorance,' 'stupidity,' 'depravity,' etc., claiming you would have to appeal to the middle class as the working class is no good."

Kennedy. "That was his individual opinion. Our party is broad enough to admit of a man expressing his individual opinion," and so on ad nauseam. While talking, he stepped off the box, which Tepper instantly grabbed exclaiming, "I declare dis meetin' 'junned'!" Whereupon as they started off the writer coolly invited them and all present to come around to the next Socialist Labor Party meeting and ask all the questions they felt like without fear of disrupting the meeting. To the writer's knowledge there were men present who previously thought themselves sympathizing with a genuine Socialist party, but who now have no more use for the "ash-barrel." The ignominious departure of the discomfited pair reminded me of one of Kipling's animal stories: "The Sing-Song of Old Man Kangaroo" (vide "Ladies' Home Journal," Philadelphia, June, 1900). Off ran Kennedy—poor bewilderer Kennedy—very much discomfited; angrier than a hornet. He had to!

Away hopped Tepper—Kangaroo Tepper and Polliwog Kennedy and each

ing like a monkey. He had to! He hopped amongst pedestrians; he hopped across vehicles; he hopped across the car-tracks; till he hopped into the middle of his little scab cigar store. He had to! Thus they got left in the valley of the Merrimack—Kangaroo Tepper and Polliwog Kennedy; and each said to the other: "That was your fault."

It talking afterwards with a Kang named McDonald he made the following remark to me, "I was disgusted with Kennedy's delivery but I know what was the matter with him. He reads the DAILY PEOPLE and he was trying to guard himself from making a break that one of you S. L. P. fellows might catch him up on and expose him in its columns." That remark suggested the idea of writing this letter.

This McDonald is the latest addition to the Kang-Debserie in this city. Massachusetts comrades will remember him as the spokesman of the middlehead delegation from Clinton, Mass., which turned up at the Worcester convention in September, 1899. Textile workers who were in the defunct National Textile Workers' Union will remember him as being associated on its executive board with T. P. Cahill, Mills, et al. This fellow would scent a keg of beer if it was fifteen miles away, dead to leeward, in a N. W. gale, hence his affinity for the class conscious Kangs of Clinton.

Like all of his ilk he is a hater and denouncer (in the back-alley and lodging houses, such people don't fight in the open), of that much abused individual De Leon, who is so small and yet so great. True to his pure and simple instincts he is also a hater and reviler of the Socialist Labor Alliance.

He would bore from within in everything but a beer-barrel. He will be a fitting companion for the leading light of the local branch, Jas. A. Wilkinson, who has bored from within to the tune of getting the Central Labor Union to create the office of agent (walking delegate), and then modestly accepting the job at a salary of \$18 per week which will likely help him pay the taxes on his little bit of property.

It is up to the comrades everywhere to put this whole gang of grafters out of business for keeps and build up the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that, resting on the bed-rock of the class struggle, stands unflinchingly for the emancipation of our class; flinging the gauntlet of defiance to its enemies and steadfastly refusing to compromise the truth to make a friend or withhold a blow at error from fear of making an enemy.

Speed the Buzz-Saw!

SAM J. FRENCH.

Lawrence, Mass., June 30.

How They Do It in Colorado.

TO THE PEOPLE—It is generally thought that the proper way to handle "class-legislation," i.e., laws passed in the interests of labor, is to have it up before the Supreme Court at the earliest moment, and let the interpreters of the law deal the death-blow.

Colorado, however, has developed a new method, and, when you read of it, you will agree that it is a good one. The decision of the Supreme Court, in 1899, on the eight-hour bill, caused a tremendous stir; the killing of the Employers' Liability law, passed in the last General Assembly, has hardly ruffled a feather of the bird called Public Opinion. There is a good and sufficient reason for this, as will be seen later on.

Upon the arrival of the time in which the Employers' Liability law would become operative, it was discovered that the roll-call of the session in which the bill was passed, had been "lost, stolen, or strayed;" consequently the Employers' Liability law might just as well have been non-existent. After all the stir, after the brags of the "friends of labor," the shouts of the "labor" press, the bill on which they had built so much was killed; and by whom?

Four men were responsible for the disappearance of the roll-call, and they were: Lieut.-Gov. D. C. Coates, Reading-Clerk Samuel Smith, of Pueblo, one of Coates's men. Secretary of State D. A. Mills. Deputy Eubanks.

One, two, three or all of these men stole, or caused to be stolen or lost, that which was absolutely necessary to the establishment of the Employers' Liability law. For the benefit of outsiders we will throw a little light on their personalities; they are too well known at home to make comment necessary.

Lieut.-Gov. Coates was nominated and elected simply and solely because of his position in trades union ranks. It was his price for the betrayal of the laboring men of Colorado. He is known generally as "the man who cannot be insulted." He is best known at this end of Fremont County as the man who, charged in open meeting with treachery toward the working class while acting as secretary of the State Federation of Labor, ran away with the statement that he would answer nothing to the charges made.

Needless to say that the charge of treachery was sustained, and, by taking it together with this other crime in connection with the Employers' Liability law, anyone may gauge the calibre of the leading labor fakir of Colorado.

The other gentlemen mentioned in connection with the "loss" of the roll-call, Mills, Smith and Eubanks, are political hacks, nothing more, men who would do such things and think it good politics. The reason why so little stir has been made over this important incident is that the Republican press doesn't want the news to get abroad, for fear that the workers of Colorado will take in their heads to ship their misleaders and go in for something real in politics. Again, the "labor" press, does not say anything because its men are responsible for the whole dirty business. Both sides have agreed to "hush the matter up."

Contrast this scurvy treatment of the workers with that meted out to the capitalist class. The Seventh General Assembly, better known as the "Robber Seventh," issued a lot of warrants which were declared illegal by five State Treasurers, who refused payment. The present incumbent of the office, Chipley, recently paid \$80,000 worth of the warrants, and laughs at his critics. The holders of the warrants were Eastern banks, and the man who put the deal through was Wm. H. Griffith, an an-

pointee of Gov. Orman, and a personal friend of U. S. Senator Teller, who has since resigned in order that no investigation shall be made.

Such is government in a State of which the boast is made that only one other State in the Union has a greater proportion of "union" men. A State in which the Lieutenant-Governor and sixteen representatives are "trade unionists," is the one in which a dastardly crime may be committed against the workers with impunity, the Lieut.-Governor being one of the criminals, his colleagues and appointees the others; while, at the very time such a thing is happening the State Treasury is openly looted by capitalists holding fraudulent warrants and aided by corrupt office-holders.

In one of my letters to THE PEOPLE I said that the fakirs had established the check-off system in Fremont County. This I find to be a mistake, and so it happens that of the demands made by the United Mine Workers of America in their strike against the C. E. & I. Co. not one has been established, fakirs and fakirs going down to an unqualified defeat.

H. J. BRIMBLE.

Williamsburg, Colo., July 9.

A "Good" Union Man.

TO THE PEOPLE—The editorial in THE PEOPLE of June 29 in regard to W. S. Stratton, the multi-millionaire, being elected a member of the local carpenter union was correct, and I wish to use space in THE PEOPLE to give the record of this new unionist.

W. S. Stratton is and has been for some time buying up all the valuable mining property in the Cripple Creek District, and closing down the mines and throwing men out of employment. He is paying \$1.75 per day of 10 hours on his Street Railroad in this city, while small employers of labor are paying \$2 per day for eight hours.

The fakir-led thing here called the Federal Union was compelled by the honest rank and file within it to demand from Stratton that he pay the average wage going on in this city, and he refused to do so.

Stratton is also one of the principal stockholders of the C. S. & C. C. R. R. The laborers quit work June 30 because the company undertook to reduce wages from \$2 per day of 10 and 11 hours to \$1.75 per day. Members of the Federal Union went without the necessities of life rather than help pull down the wages by working for W. S. Stratton. "Unionism" here is like it is in the East; it has well earned its reputation as a bulwark of capitalism.

"An injury to one workman is the concern of all workmen," so say our pure and simple men when they want more dues, but it is all words that have no meaning to the leaders of the local carpenters, as their motto is, "To Hell with the laborers; let them look out for themselves."

The misleaders offer several excuses why W. S. Stratton was elected a member of their union. First, "we want him in the union as we may be able to work him into building a hall for us." Second, "we want to make a good union-man out of him." The first excuse means that "we will accept a bribe from you and we will give you a union card and you can do whatever you wish with other workmen outside of our union." Second, in their pure and simple ignorant way they would like to gloss over the class struggle and show to us Socialists that "the interest of the capitalist and working-men are identical. Because one will doubt for a moment but that W. S. Stratton joined their union for the advancement of his material interests, and there are some people here who are cruel enough to say that W. S. Stratton the upstart aspires to become a United States Senator, and that he is foolish enough to believe that it will pay him to invest in a union card. Steubenberg of Idaho did so, and it paid."

Section Colorado Springs, Socialist Labor Party, has held seven agitation meetings in the past six weeks. We have spoken to large crowds and sold lots of pamphlets. B. M. Hurwitz, our State Organizer, will be here about the last week in July to debate with Forrest Woodside. He will no doubt take up for discussion the carpenter union.

T. F. DUGAN.

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 2.

Upholding Free Speech in Detroit.

TO THE PEOPLE—Section Detroit has a couple of law suits on its hands and a lively fight is in sight.

Last Saturday, at the Campus Martius in front of City Hall, we held our regular meeting. It was the day of the funeral of Pingree, be of potato-patch fame. Comrade Meiko Meyer, in the course of his speech, showed up some of the acts of Pingree, and the capitalist hirelings used the opportunity to break up our meeting. The mob, incited by a man named "Railroad Jack," followed up the speaker, who, accompanied by several comrades, went to Police headquarters for protection. This was refused by the police and the comrades had to protect themselves as the Police sided with the mob. Out of the fight that now followed, the comrades came out pretty good, but comrade Meyer was later on arrested for disturbing the peace.

In the Police Court, on Monday morning, he was fined \$45 and \$5 costs, notwithstanding the fact that the evidence showed he did not violate any law. The Judge said that Meyer used "bad judgment" in speaking on the day of the Pingree funeral and thereupon fined him in the aforesaid amount. We paid the fine under protest and engaged a lawyer to appeal the case and have the assurance of winning out.

This morning we served notice of our next Saturday meeting, but police protection was refused us, and we shall act accordingly. But the meeting will be held.

The City Council passed an ordinance over the Mayor's veto, to the effect that a permit must be procured from the Mayor, who shall designate the place of speaking, and may, if he wants to, refuse the permit entirely and only once a week can a permit be secured. We have ignored that ordinance entirely and a complaint has been filed against C. Richter for violating the said ordinance. A hearing was had this morning at which a jury trial was demanded and the trial

set for the regular September jury term. Now, as the matter is a case of law, the jury can't be of much good, but this way gives us more time for preparation.

It is desirable and it will help us out, perhaps, if we can get decisions of other States and cities where our comrades have passed through a similar experience and anyone in position to give such information should communicate the same to the undersigned.

Exactly the same case is on with a Single Tax speaker, which will be argued a week from next Friday, the prosecution holding to the theory that the city has the right to regulate.

Our section has decided to issue a leaflet, showing up the occurrence of last Saturday and brand the attempt to deprive us of free speech. The whole thing has made quite a stir and will eventually redound to the benefit of the S. L. P.

Wishful of Los Angeles and Simons and Mills of Chicago were here last week to attend that freak reform conference. They showed that they are the weaklings and freaks they are said to be. Comrade Meyer challenged Simons, but he said he had no time. The chairman of the conference very aptly depicted the situation when he stated that the conference had shown how politicians like Tom L. Johnson, Lentz, and others could work in harmony with men who sometimes denounced them, which hint was aimed at the Social Democrats, of course.

On to the fight to a finish, is the motto of the section.

HERMAN RICHTER,
209 Buchanan street,
Detroit, July 9, 1901.

Cigarmakers! Watch the Scheme.

TO THE PEOPLE—Your correspondent "H" in last Monday's issue was right when he said: "The election for treasurer in Union 90 will take place on July 13, UNLESS the Ring resorts, as it did before, to the expedient of a snap meeting in order to steal a march upon the membership." So it turned out. The date for the election of a treasurer has been changed to July 20. Why? The reason is obvious. On the 13th an election is to be held for two vice presidents of the International Union; so that the election for our local Treasurer could readily have taken place at the same time, thereby saving trouble to the members and securing a large vote for the latter office. Observe, indeed, that the vote for International president is compulsory, under a penalty of 50 cents fine, and nearly every member who is not absolutely disabled will consequently participate in it. But a large vote in the election of the local treasurer is precisely what the Ring does not want; it is afraid of the membership, for it is now known that the number of the dissatisfied has alarmingly increased. It will take no risks; hence the change of date.

A MEMBER OF UNION 90.
New York, July 9.

Organized Scabbery in Clover.

TO THE PEOPLE—The Organized Scabbery in this district is in clover. In Pittsburgh the pure and simple organization make so many beauty marks on the labor movement that it is quite a task for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men to keep tab on them. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have everything in sight within the order. As a result when a fellow craftsman strikes the town and gets a job his boss will pounce upon him for his working card.

If he can't show a U. B. of C. and J. of A. card he is at once discharged, and has the glorious privilege of hunting a new master.

One of the largest contractors here by the name of A. N. S. Wilson discharged several men last week because they did not belong to McGuire's union; and Mr. L. Seibert, another contractor of this city, discharged several men for the same reason.

The rank and file of this union(?) are bragging of the wonderful strength they have during this building boom. They charge \$15 as an initiation fee; and having the bosses assistance to build up their union and collect the initiation fee, they claim they can never fail.

But just as soon as the boom bursts or cold weather strikes them, carpenters can be had by the car-load for \$1.75 per day, and their organization will sink out of sight. Like all pure and simple unions they disappear when most needed.

The labor fakirs of this district are cutting many a comical caper just now, because most of their dupes are hard at work and dues are rolling in.

Yours for the S. T. & L. A.,

H. MORGAN.

Allegheny, Pa., July 10.

The Strike Outlook at Moline.

TO THE PEOPLE—On May 20th the machinists of Moline struck as one man. Every machinist in town, union or non-union, went out and is still out.

This city is an agricultural implement manufacturing centre, employing about 3,000 skilled mechanics in different establishments. In one plow shop there are about a dozen trades, all organized in as many different unions, without any understanding or central organization.

About a month ago the following unions whose members are employed in the Moline Plow Co., Deere & Co., and Deere & Mansure, demanded a nine hour day and twelve and one-half per cent. raise to take effect July 1, 1901. They did not make the demands as one body but with as many different national heads as there are unions.

The manufacturers are all organized in the Metal Trades Association, the Foundry Men's Association and the Tricy-Manufacturers' Association.

The plow trust has the above named shops on its list. They say that they will grant nothing; that they are going to make a finish fight on the unions; that they will require every man to sign an individual contract, and that they will not start a wheel turning until they can run their establishments to suit themselves.

The shops all shut down the last of June, as the summer is the slack season; so that they can shut down for

about three months without hurting themselves any, and then in a pinch they can stretch it a couple of months more, and by that time the men will be pretty well starved out. With a knowledge of the above it is easy to see what the men are up against.

Williams & White and Bernard & Leas are dependent on the machinists; so these are the places where the strike centers. The companies are doing everything possible to weaken the ranks of the men, but have not been successful as yet. Williams & White called all their men to the office about two weeks ago. Mr. Ainsworth called the meeting to order, made himself chairman and proposed that the men return to work under the same conditions as before until the Metal Trades Association and the I. A. M. had come to an agreement. Williams & White would grant the same concessions. Upon this proposition a vote was taken, resulting as follows: 8 for returning to work, and 36 against. It seems that these eight men who voted in favor of returning to work are known to the company, for it was then twice given out by the latter that the shop would start up in the morning and they believed the most of the men would be ready to go to work. Of course it was figured by the company that these eight men would set the ball a rolling, (as they actually want to do but lack the nerve.) I heard again to-day that the shop would start up in the morning, about twelve of the men had pledged themselves to go to work. It looks very much as if the crisis in the machinists' strike here is in sight.

A little over a week ago Mr. Ainsworth gave an ice-cream social and sent some boys around with invitations to the strikers. The men were not allowed to keep the invitations; they had to give them back to the boys. I understand that quite a number of the men were there (very class-conscious, aren't they?), partaking of the good things from Brother Capital.

The machinists and the molders have had several joint meetings (hot ones at that), as the machinists want the molders to go out if any machinist returns to work. But the president of the Molders' Union, Beaton Davies by name, a first class fakir, and Democratic politician, is trying to prevent any such action of the molders, claiming that the molders are bound by national agreement. The question was put to him at one of these meetings, "if the molders would make castings for scab machinists," and he replied: "Yes, the molders would make castings for the devil." And there is no doubt but that they would. Of course, he sings the usual song of his ilk about sympathy and doing everything possible for the brothers of the machinists' union; but what does all that talk amount to?

And another little story about these very good union molders. In the Kingman Plow Factory at Peoria, Ill., all the men are on strike except the molders. Well, the company had taken some outside work to do in their foundry, but as the cupula tender was out with the rest, the molders were sent to another foundry to do the work for the firm. Of course that is not scabbing.

About two weeks ago, when the local delegates of the companies returned from the meeting of the Metal Trades Association, some local reporter had an interview with him, and amongst the things he said was the emphatic declaration that "as long as they, the capitalists, put in the capital and part of the brain, they would run their business as they pleased." When will the wage slaves begin at last to perceive that all capital, including the machine, is a product stolen from labor, and that the only brain work that the capitalist does is to constantly find new and better means to skin labor out of its product? When will they understand that this skinning process is rendered possible by the private ownership of the means of production? And when will they realize that they have been stupidly riveting their chains, keeping themselves in misery and pressing each other down deeper and deeper into bondage by voting for the maintenance of that "industrial" system of robbery? To be sure, in the light of all that now happens to them and around them, they must plainly see that the only hope of the working class lies in organizing economically under the banner of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and in voting for the candidates of the Fighting Socialist Labor Party on election day.

SOCIALIST.

Moline, Ill., July 8.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

C. M. D., SAN FRANCISCO.—Your figures are incorrect. The total capital of the "billion dollar trust" is actually \$1,319,959,700, divided as follows:
Preferred stock \$508,486,300.
Common stock 506,473,400.
Five per cent bonds 305,000,000.

Total \$1,319,959,700.
It is obvious that the bonds are as much a part of the capital as the preferred and common stocks. In most enterprises of this character the bonds actually represent the capital that has been paid in, and it is quite probable, if not absolutely certain, that all the establishments of the American land-million dollar effort trust could be duplicated at an expenditure of only \$355,000,000. But it does not follow from this—as is urged by Wm. J. Bryan and others of his intellectual calibre, who stand on their heads and see all things inverted—that the watering of stocks is the means of making more profit. Such as they are, the bonds actually represent the possible profits as such as to represent a "fair dividend" on \$1,000,000,000, besides producing the interest on bonds and a stock dividend on the capital stock is watered up to that amount. If the paid-in capital stock were actually \$1,000,000,000, but the possible profits were actually as small as a dividend on \$100,000,000, the value of the stock, instead of being 100 per cent or more, would be 10 per cent or less. The advantages of the watering are simply that it permits of rewarding promoters and buying up competitors without disbursing as much money as would otherwise be required, but the watering is not a means of making more profit. The watering of stocks is a means of making more profit, but the watering of stocks is a means of making more profit.

G. H. P., SANTA CLARA.—In proportion to population the "labor" and "reform" movements of California have produced more blather and fakirs than those of any other State. It was to be expected that some such fellows would attempt to go east and exploit the S. L. P. When Socialism began to give here and abroad, evident manifestations of its power. Having gained some notoriety on the Pacific coast, they now have entered into New York where the field seemed to them more promising. Their true character, however, was almost immediately detected, and their career was cut short by a single round over there naturally jumped Kangaroo. The most notorious of them was Job Harriman, who then also came East for the purpose of exploiting his fellow Kangaroos, but the latter have an eye on him and their own pouches. Now the S. L. P. of California, rid of its blather and fakirs, is in a fair way of constituting a solid movement. If you are sincere in your professions, join it; if not, keep away from it, you would waste your time and get hurt in playing with the Buzz-Saw.

S. R. A., ALBANY, N. Y.—No; the temperature has moderated, but the New York Kangaroo is not jumping. Whether he suffers from prostration or a broken leg we cannot say.

would be

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-8 New Road
Street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
J. D. D. Secretary, 115 Dundas
street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-8 New Road street. (The Party's literary
agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party
conventions can be held in that are not in
this office 7 Tuesday, 10 p. m.

The Canadian S. L. P.

Comrades:—In accordance with Section
4, Article 2 of the Constitution, the Na-
tional Executive Committee beg to sub-
mit the following financial reports:

NAT. SEC'S REPORT.
From April 18th to May 2nd, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

From Sections for due stamps:—
Vancouver \$12.75
Toronto 8.00
Winnipeg 8.00
Hamilton 8.00
London 18.95
From members at large 2.00
From Sale of Literature 8.90

Total \$53.30

DISBURSEMENTS.

H. B. Ashplant, treasurer Nat.
Ex. Com., various times during
the year \$53.30

POSTAGE ACCOUNT.

Received from Treas. N. E. C. \$2.50
Received from other sources 56
Total \$4.06
Used during the year as per item-
ized record in books \$3.21
On hand 85
Total \$4.06

DUE STAMP ACCOUNT.

On hand April 8th, 1900 \$46.28
Used during the year 9.85

On hand, May 2, 1901, ... \$36.03

NATIONAL TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts:
Balance on hand per last statement \$30.84
Section London on old account 13.00
Literature 7.50
National Secretary 55.30
Total \$106.14

Disbursements:

Rent, N. E. C. headquarters \$12.00
New York Labor News Co. 7.50
Daily People, one year for file 3.50
Printing and Advertising 20.80
Cabinet, 38; postage, \$3.50; Book, ... 8.85
Organizing Work 11.20
Cable to International Congress 7.00
Donation to Dominion Campaign 5.00
Balance on hand \$31.79
Total \$106.14

FRED J. DARCH.

National Secretary.
H. B. ASHPLEANT,
Treasurer N. E. C.
Auditors:
DAVID ROSS,
WM. SMITH.

Minnesota State Committee.

Meeting held July 1. Present: Hall,
Worm, Van Leer, S. Johnson, J. W.
Johnson, Spittel, Lindholm, and State
Secretary Davidson, S. Johnson, chair-
man.

The following officers were elected:
Rec. Sec'y, A. Worm; Treas., Sam John-
son.

Communications received from Nat'l
Sec'y Kuhn and New York Labor News Co.,
New York; also from Duluth, Two
Larsons, Wisconsin, Red Lake Falls,
Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Piquette Falls, Mich.;
Wing, Center City, Parkers Prairie,
Minn.; Lake, Hibbing and Independ-
ence, Minn.

C. G. Erickson and John Dahlen were

admitted as party members at large.
The following appropriations were
made: For 200 due stamps, \$24; car-
fare for Minneapolis members, \$1; ex-
penses of State Secretary, 1.50. Re-
solved for June, \$17.50.

Adjourned until August 2d.

AMDI WORM, Rec. Sec'y.

New York State Committee, S. L. P.

The above committee met at the Daily
People Building on Monday, July 8.
Max Parker was elected chairman. The
publication of Arthur Du Prox of Sag
Harbor for admission as a member at
large was granted. Letters were read
giving information as to the state of
the movement in Watervliet and Renss-
selaire. Comrade L. A. Boland was ap-
pointed to visit these places for the
purpose of organization. A communica-
tion was received from Section Re-
solute, Wash., containing an appeal from
a section of Section New York. P.
Murphy and H. Vogt were appointed a
committee to visit the National Ex-
ecutive Committee concerning a question
of construction of the constitution in-
volved in the said appeal.

The Financial Secretary gave the fol-

lowing report as to receipts and expenses
of the credit for the six months from
January 1 to June 30, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

From:
N. Y. State Com. \$194.70
Penn. State Com. 206.51
N. Y. State Com. 51.55
Section Baltimore 12.00
Commission on "People" sub. 3.20
Commission on Labor News Co. 5.00

EXPENSES:

On account of salary and expenses
of organizer \$461.11
Stationery 2.63
Total paid \$463.74
Total of expenses for six months
was \$463.74. The total receipts amount-
ed to \$501.71, leaving a deficit of \$161.75.

which is borne by the three states con-
stituting the circuit.

For the month of June, 1901, the fol-
lowing contributions to the Circuit Fund
were received from sections of the State
of New York:

Schenectady \$4.15
Troy 1.00
Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan 10.00
Syracuse 3.00
Richmond County 1.30
Troy 1.35
Auburn 1.35
Peekskill 3.80

Total \$28.90

The total receipts of the State Com-
mittee for June amounted to \$153.38;
the expenditures were \$51.53.

HUGO VOGT, Sec'y.

General Committee, Section New York,

Socialist Labor Party.

Meeting held on Saturday, July 13,
8.30 p. m., in the Daily People Building.
Chairman—William B. Kelly.
Vice Chairman—C. E. Alkana.
Sixteen new delegates were seated.
Fourteen new members were admitted.
The following nominations were made
for the ensuing term as follows:

Organizer and Financial Secretary—

Lazarus Abelson.

Recording Secretary—Alfred C. Kihn.

Treasurer—Albert Ulrich, H. Mah-
land, J. Scheurer, Henry Kuhn.

Sergeant at arms—H. Tasmalik, H.
Mahland, A. D. Yagman, E. E. Schmidt,
F. Olpp.

City Executive Committee—Henry
Kuhn, Hugo Vogt, Adam Moren, Albert
Ulrich, H. Tasmalik, Donald Campbell,
A. D. Wegman, S. D. Cooper, A. C.
Kihn, Jos. Scheurer, Julian Pierce, M.
Tasmalik, J. Bernstein, O. Linetaky, H.
Ehrenpreis, A. Klein, John Kelly.

Credentialed Committee—F. H. Weis-
berger, J. J. Dunn, A. D. Wegman, Al-
bert Ulrich, M. Machauer, T. J. Kenny,
C. Alkana.

Grievance Committee—A. C. Kihn, A.
D. Wegman, E. C. Schmidt, H. F. Kuehl-
ing, H. Ehrenpreis, H. Mahland, H. Mit-
telberg, J. Greenenberger, Julian Pierce.

Entertainment Committee—J. Collins,
A. Machauer, A. Orange, Mrs. A.
Bruckmann, A. Seidel, M. Bracker, F.
Olpp, J. Scheurer, M. Scheurer, M. Tasm-
alik, H. Mahland, J. J. Dunn, S. D.
Cooper, A. Ulrich, J. Hunter, J. J.
Donohue, O. Thiede.

City Auditing Committee—H. B. Fried-
man, J. Scheurer, M. Tasmalik, H. Eh-
renpreis, E. Mossien, O. Thiede, I. H.
Weisberger, T. J. Kenny, M. Pohlman.
State and National Auditing Com-
mittee—J. Scheurer, E. Muller, A. D. Weg-
man, B. O'Toole.

Delegates D. A. 48, S. T. & L. A.—J.
J. Dunn, J. Scheurer, A. Ulrich, P.
Murphy, H. B. Friedman, J. J. Dono-
hue, E. Gello.

The organizer reported the result of
the general vote on the answer of the
National Executive Committee to the So-
cialist Democratic Party's call for a con-
vention as follows:

In favor of the answer of the National
Executive Committee, 503.

Against the answer, 4.

A motion to reconsider the action of
the General Committee in suspending
William H. Wherry for refusing to ap-
pear before the City Executive Com-
mittee was lost.

The Entertainment Committee reported
the net profits to date of the concert of
March 17, 1901 at Grand Central
Palace at \$1,170.00.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

To Members of the S. L. P. of Massa-

chusetts.

The result of the referendum vote for
candidates on the State ticket is as fol-
lows:

For Governor—Michael T. Barry.

For Lieutenant Governor—Alfred E.
Jones.

For Secretary of State—Jere O'Fl-
helly.

For Treasurer and Recorder—General
F. A. Nagler.

Auditor—Frank Keefe.

Attorney General—John T. Hargrave.

Houston was elected as place for hold-
ing convention.

Convention will be held in Gallopden
Hall, No. 45 Elliot street, Boston, Mass.,
and will be called to order at 9.30 a. m.

For obvious reasons the Secretary could
not prepare credentials as intended, and
therefore Organizers of Sections will
supply the delegates with the same.

EDWIN S. MAYO.

Recording Secretary, S. E. C.

Section Milwaukee, Wis.

At a meeting of the Central Com-
mittee, Section Milwaukee, the following
resolution was unanimously adopted,
namely:—

"That three days before semi-annual
meeting members are expected to have
been paid in full to secretary of Branch
so his reports can be forwarded to finan-
cial secretary of Section, the Section
financial secretary to receive reports from
branch secretary two days prior to semi-
annual meeting, which is to be held Sat.
July 27, 1901."

All members of the Section are re-
quested to act accordingly.

HANS HILLMAN, Sec'y.

Section Dayton, Ohio.

At a regular meeting of Section Day-
ton, S. L. P., held July 11th, 1901, the
following officers were re-elected for the
ensuing term: Organizer, J. R. Fraser;
Secretary, John Grant; Financial Sec-
retary and Literary Agent, Bert Klopfer;
Treasurer, Henry Robert. The follow-
ing Agitation Committee was also elected:
James Patton, Bert Klopfer and
Samuel Hottis.

Providence, R. I.

There will be a special meeting of
Section Providence on Sunday, July 21,
8 p. m., in Textile Hall, 1905 West-
minster street, to fill vacancies exist-
ing on State Committee, to arrange for
agitation during the coming campaign,
and discussion of general party matters.
For order General Committee, Section
Providence, S. L. P.

Attention Milwaukee.

All members of Section Milwaukee,
readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY
PEOPLE and friends are invited to at-
tend a Basket Picnic arranged by Sec-
tion Milwaukee, S. L. P., to be held
July 27, on the old steam boat Com-
modore.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Held by Socialists of Clearfield

County, Pa.

BRISBIN, Pa., July 10.—The county
convention of the Socialist Labor Party
was held in Houtzdale, July 6. Ashley
J. Martin was chairman and Joshua
Crithley secretary.

Arthur Varoly of DuBois was nomi-
nated for Prothonotary, Joshua Crithley
for Register and Recorder. The following
resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Conditions have so shaped
themselves that it is absolutely necessary
for the class-conscious workers in the
county of Clearfield to baffle and defeat
the contemptible "check-off" system that
the capitalists at the behest of their
labor lieutenants have introduced in many
mining towns in Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, So-called labor leaders keep
the workers in ignorance of the true
meaning and object of unionism; ignore
the class struggle and preach harmony
between capital and labor; prove their
class ignorance, when they say "labor
disputes can be settled by arbitration,
mediation, or conciliation"; and

Whereas, the working class must be
made to understand the true significance
of the class struggle, and that it will
continue to be waged as long as labor
is robbed of any part of that it pro-
duces;

Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the
representatives of the class-conscious So-
cialists of Clearfield County, denounce
the leaders of pure and simple unionism
as traitors to the working class.

That we denounce the check-off sys-
tem, which, by robbing the miner of his
scant earnings, keeps the said traitors
in power as lieutenants of the capitalist
class by being leaders of the U. M. W.
of A.

And, further, that we call upon our
organizations, the Socialist Labor Party
and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-
ance, to do all in their power to spread
the principles of Socialism and the or-
ganization of the S. T. & L. A.

It is with extreme pleasure that this
convention endorses the manly and
courageous stand taken by our English
Party organ, THE PEOPLE (Daily and
Weekly), on all questions pertaining to
the well-being of the working class.

We realize the worth and value of a
daily newspaper published in the interest
of the working class; a paper that will
not let the name of labor be dragged
in the mire of pure and simple ignorance,
or capitalist corruption; a paper that
makes fake Socialism with capitalist
trimmings an impossibility in this coun-
try; a paper that teaches the members
of the Socialist Labor Party, drills and
trains them, equips them with a thorough
knowledge of scientific Socialism, which
means the death of capitalism, and the
victory of the proletariat; a paper that
does not encourage the so-called "intel-
lectuals" that gained control of the
movement of the working class in Europe
and compromised it to the detriment of
that class; a paper that stand unflinch-
ingly by the working class, first, last,
and all the time.

Such a paper is THE PEOPLE, the
official organ of the Socialist Labor
Party, the pride and joy of the prole-
tariat, such also are the language papers,
the "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," "Il
Proletario," and "Arbeiteren."

With hearty cheers we therefore call
upon the members in this county to do all
in their power to increase their circula-
tion among the working class and to
extend to them their moral and financial
aid and especially to the DAILY and
WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Hartford, Conn.

At the semi-annual meeting held July
10, Section Hartford elected officers as
follows:

Organizer—Matthew Lechner.

Financial Secretary—Nelson White.

Recording Secretary—James T. Manoe.

Treasurer—Fred Fellermann.

Grievance Committee—Powell, Boller,
and Harrison.

House Committee—(in charge of Head-
quarters)—A. Rossmel, J. Ros-
mel, Le Viege, De Rose, Stodel, Lech-
ner, Boller, and Mentz.

Auditing Committee—Roberts, Little-
field and Arata.

Literary Agent—Jos. Rossmel.

PEOPLE Agent—Fred Fellermann.

Section Yonkers, N. Y.

Following are the section officers elect-
ed for next six months:

Organizer—Patrick J. Troy, 18 Parker
street.

Literary Agent—Peter Jacobson.

Recording Secretary—Wm. Schweger-
man.

Financial Secretary—Peter Jacobson.

Treasurer—P. J. Troy.

Section Gloversville, N. Y.

A special meeting of Section Glov-
ersville will be held on July 18, 8 p. m., at
Concordia Hall. All members are re-
quested to be present.

To Readers in Steel Strike Localities.

Party members and members of the
S. T. & L. A. residing in the localities
involved in the steel strike are requested
to keep the DAILY PEOPLE posted on
all matters pertaining to the strike.

Somerville, Mass.

At the regular meeting of Section
Somerville, held on Friday, July 12, the
following officers were elected for the
ensuing six months:

Organizer—Jacob Loran, 487 Somer-
ville avenue.

Recording Secretary—Theodore Hell-
berg.

Financial Secretary—Harald Hellberg.

Literary Agent—Charles A. Johnson.

Auditing Committee—Andrew Quar-
strom, Kaut Hellberg.

Grievance Committee—Charles A.
Johnson, John Swanberg, Theodore
Hellberg.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., at regu-
lar meeting on July 7 elected the follow-
ing officers:

Organizer—L. Fish.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—
T. Trossik.

Recording Secretary—H. D. Deutsch.

Literature Agent—A. Nace.

Grievance Committee—M. Keller, L.
Fish, F. Streit.

Agent for Socialistische Arbeiter Zeit-
ung—Klaus.

Press Committee—M. Keller, A. Nace,
F. Streit.

Delegates to D. A. 12—L. Katz, S.
Clark, H. D. Deutsch.

Daily People Committee—G. Anderson,
L. Katz, S. Clark.

Auditing Committee—G. Anderson, M.
Keller, F. Streit.

Agitation Committee to be elected at
next meeting.

H. D. DEUTSCH, Sec'y.

Schenectady Picnic.

Next Sunday, July 21, will be a gala
day for members of the S. L. P., and the
S. T. & L. A., their friends, sympathiz-
ers, and pleasure seekers generally, in
Schenectady at National Park. Festivi-
ties to begin at 1 o'clock sharp. Speak-
ing, singing, dancing and other amuse-
ments will be the order of the day. Re-
freshments and drinks of all kinds will
be served. Features of special interest
and attraction will be the speech by
Comrade Charles H. Corrigan, of Syra-
cuse, the Party's candidate for Gov-
ernor in 1902; the concert solo by Com-
rade Matthew Maylor; the humorous
recitation by Mr. McClellan; the char-
acter sketch by W. H. Brown, and the
vocal selection by Eunice Lake. Admis-
sion free. The public cordially invited.

Dalton's Dates in Pennsylvania.

Wednesday July 17.—Irwin.
Thursday, July 18.—Jeanette.
Friday, July 19.—Greensburg.
Saturday, July 20.—Lafayette.
Monday, July 21.—Lafayette.
Tuesday, July 22.—Altoona.
Wednesday, July 23.—Altoona.
Thursday, July 24.—Altoona.
Friday, July 25.—Scranton.
Saturday, July 26.—Scranton.
Sunday, July 27.—Scranton.
Monday, July 28.—Philadelphia.
Tuesday, July 29.—Philadelphia.
Wednesday, July 30.—Philadelphia.

New Officers, Section Albany.

Organizer—George H. Stevenson.
255 First Street, Albany, N. Y.
Financial Secretary—Herman Schre-
der.
Recording Secretary—George Elzie.
Treasurer—M. Hirschfeld.
Literary Agent—J. E. Alexander.
Agent for THE PEOPLE—Henry
Yackel.
Agent for Arbeiter Zeitung—E. H.
Scherck.

Mixed Trades Alliance 825, Los Angeles

California.

The following officers have been elect-
ed for the ensuing term of six months.
By Mixed Trades Alliance, L. A. 825,
Los Angeles, California.
Organizer—H. J. Shade.
Secretary—George Anderson.
Financial Secretary—N. C. Madden.
Bergant at Arms—D. J. Millard.
Auditing Committee—J. C. Hurley and
H. Norman.
Grievance Committee—H. Norman, L.
C. Haller and H. J. Shade.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle-

West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal.

Itinerary of the organizer of the Mid-
dle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal:
Dayton, July 17th—20th.
Springfield, July 21st—22d.
Columbus, July 23rd—24th.
Sections are requested to make agree-
ments accordingly.

For the Ohio State Committee,

JOHN D. GOERKE,
Secretary Middle West Circuit.

Westchester County Sections.

A county convention of delegates from
sections in Westchester County is here-
by called to meet at No. 11 Warburton
avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, July
21, at 8 p. m.

The purpose of the meeting is to or-
ganize a county committee, to decide
on a plan of organization and consider
plans for carrying on systematic agita-
tion throughout the county.

P. J. TROY,
Organizer Section Yonkers.

Chicago S. L. P. Picnic.

Section Chicago, S. L. P., will hold its
annual picnic at Hoffman Brothers' park,
Lyons, Ill., on Sunday, July 28.
Tickets 25 cents; admits, man and
woman.

To get there take West Side cars to
Fortfield and Ogden avenue, thence to
Lyons direct to Park. The committee
has made every arrangement for the
entertainment of those who will attend.
Do what you can to make this outing a
success.

M. HILTNER,
Organizer.

Philadelphia Agitation Meetings.

Section Philadelphia will hold open air
meetings:
July 20, at Front and Dauphin St.
Comrades and readers of THE
PEOPLE are requested to attend these
meetings.

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The inefficiency of the pure and simple
trade union was never so plainly demon-
strated as it was in the news from the
Field of Labor for the week ending
July 13.

The large number of injunctions and
other legal proceedings successfully
waged against that form of unionism,
showed beyond doubt its entire worth-
lessness as a means, not only of working
class emancipation, but even of working
class amelioration.

Those proceedings also showed more
plainly than ever before the necessity for
the organization of a new trades union-
ism on the lines laid down by the So-
cialist Labor Party and the Socialist
Trade and Labor Alliance.

Those lines are lines of the class-
struggle, which demands the organization
on the economic and political fields of the
entire working class, in opposition to the
political and economic organizations of the
capitalist class.